The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1887.

The Week.

SHORTLY after the adjournment of Congress in March, Senator Sherman went to Nashville and made his bid for the Presidency from a Southern platform. He began by ostentatiously folding up the bloody shirt. "Your people," he said, "divided on opposite lines and bore more than your share of the terrible losses and sacrifices of the war. It is over, thank God! but the courage, bravery, and fortitude of both sides are now the pride and heritage of us all." Growing more emphatic as he proceeded, he said: "Think not that I come here to reproach any man for the part he took in that fight, or to revive in the heart of any one the triumph of victory or the pangs of defeat. I did not come to make apologies—nor do I ask any of you. The war was perhaps unavoidable — bound to come some time, and the sooner ended the better." On Wednesday week Senator Sherman was in Springfield, Ill., and there made his bid for the Presidency from a Northern platform. Unless the testimony were overwhelming that the same man made the two speeches, it would be impossible to resist the conviction that there was a case of mistaken identity. Certainly the transformation of Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde was not more remarkable than the change which makes the Nashville apostle of conciliation in March preach the gospel of hate at Springfield in June. "Think not that I come here to reproach any man for the part he took in that fight," said Dr. Jekyll. On the other hand, Mr. Hyde pours forth a long string of reproaches against every man who took part in that fight, and who has since been appointed to office by a Democratic Administration. Dr. Jekyll maintained that the "rebel" of twenty-five years ago should now stand on an equality with the "loyal" man of the same era, and he had no apologies to ask of any man who sought to overthrow the Government. Mr. Hyde condemns all rebels as unfit to hold office under the Federal Government, and declares that "every nation to which these gentlemen [ministers, consuls, etc.] are accredited, may fairly conclude that it was the rebel cause that triumphed and not the Union cause."

Aside from his waving of the bloody shirt, Senator Sherman devoted his speech to the advocacy of paternalism in government. He wants Congress to embark upon the most extravagant schemes of internal improvements; he insists that the Federal Government shall appropriate large sums of money towards the support of schools in the various States. "According to the Confederate idea," he says, "measures like the Blair bill were unconstitutional," and the Confederate idea is the Democratic idea; while, according to the Union idea, they are constitutional, and the Union idea is the Republican idea. Senator Sherman appears to be entirely oblivious of the fact that what he calls "the Confederate idea" is the idea which has been laid down as correct by a Supreme Court all of whose members but one were Republicans. From the decision in the Louisiana slaughter-house cases in 1872 down to the annulling of the Civil-Rights Act in 1883, the whole drift of the highest tribunal has been against what Senator Sherman calls the Union idea that Congress can do anything it pleases. The Supreme Court has declared that the theory upon which such legislation as the Blair bill is based would "make Congress take the place of the State Legislatures and supersede them," and that it is "absurd" to affirm such a theory.

The testimony taken at Boston in the Pacific railroad investigation shows that the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific consolidation was brought about by the virtual threat of Jay Gould to join the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific together and extend the line to Ogden, or otherwise invade the Union Pacific's territory. It does not appear that the directors of the Union Pacific, other than Gould himself, got any of the profits of the consolidation. Gould himself resigned as a director just before the consolidation was voted. It was a very cunning device, and has, perhaps, never been surpassed in the annals of railroad witchcraft. The Union Pacific had fought the Kansas Pacific to the point of bankruptcy, and was in a position to have swallowed it on its own terms, when, presto, the Kansas Pacific, in the person of Gould, turned and swallowed the Union Pacific. The Investigating Commission have now got all the facts that were not accessible to them before. The great K. P. mystery is cleared up. If there is any remedy for the wrong done in 1879, we confess that we do not see how it is to be reached, unless possibly by impeaching Gould's resignation as a director of the Union Pacific, and seeking to hold him as a trustee acting in the double capacity of buyer and seller of the Kansas Pacific stock.

Some faint endeavors have been made to discredit Secretary Bayard on account of the release of the two British sealing vessels seized last year in Behring Sea. The theory of Mr. Bayard's critics is, that inasmuch as the Czar of Russia in 1821 proclaimed the waters lying north of the Aleutian Islands as far as the Arctic Ocean a closed sea, and since Russia afterwards conveyed to us her own rights in said waters, therefore no other Power has any fishing rights there. It is in evidence, however, that when the ukase of 1821 was issued, Mr. John Quincy Adams, American Secretary of State, lodged an objection to the Russian claim in St. Petersburg, and that the Russian Ambassador at Washington in due time made a reply that, while Russia might claim the right of sovereignty there, the exercise of it would not be insisted on, or words to that effect. It is acknowledged, also, that spaces of open water as wide as from New York to Bermuda exist between these islands and between the islands and the main land. The question then is, whether the United States can claim or ought to claim exclusive rights in a sea where they denied, or declined to recognize, the exclusive rights of Russia. Is it not pushing the headland doctrine pretty far when it reaches over a space of nine hundred miles of salt water? Undoubtedly cases can be found in the books where exclusive rights of fishing have been claimed in waters not enclosed by land at all, and such rights may have been recognized by maritime Powers for longer or shorter periods. Portugal claimed at one time the exclusive right to circumnavigate the Cape of Good Hope, by virtue of the discovery of that route to India by Vasco da Gama, and her claim was for a time recognized. But such claims gradually disappear and give way to the common rights of mankind in all that part of the ocean beyond a marine league of the shore, and not embraced within clearly marked and definitely limited headlands. There was a time when Spain owned all the lands bordering on the Caribbean Sea and all the islands which fringe it on the east; yet it is not conceivable that the commercial world would, under any circumstances, acknowledge the exclusive right of Spain to sail into the Caribbean Sea, and still less her right to confer the privilege of sailing there on some countries to the exclusion of others. Nor would the strongest naval Power in the world, if thus situated, at this day think of setting up the claim.

The case against Mr. Bayard is sought to be propped up by saying that, unless other fishermen are kept out of Behring Sea, the fur seal will be exterminated. This is a view which the Alaska Commercial Company would be likely to push forward prominently, since they have a monopoly of seal-fishing in those waters so far as our people are concerned. If it is true that the extermination of these useful animals is threatened, that is a reason for coming to a good understanding with other governments for the protection of the fishery. If our rights in Behring Sea are not exclusive, we cannot control the acts of any but our own fishermen. The fur seal does not bear our brand until he comes upon our land. Once it is admitted or established that British or Japanese sailors can go there, the argument that the seal will be exterminated unless we keep the British and Japanese out, becomes impertinent. It is certainly to be hoped that the seal fishery may be controlled and regulated on better principles than buffalo hunting has been in our own exclusive domain. This noble and useful beast has been all but destroyed within the short space of fifteen years, under our very eyes, and within our undisputed jurisdiction. The wild pigeon is nearly exterminated. Whales at one time became scarce, and so perhaps may the fur seal become if private cupidity is left to deal with him unrestrained by scientific regulation backed by sufficient force. The time seems to be propitious for a convention which shall settle the principles of the seal fishery in such manner as may preserve the animals from unscientific destruction, and at the same time preserve peace and concord among the nations

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The dark ways of the heathen Chinee have become proverbial, and it will take a good while yet to complete the inventory of them. An addition to it of some importance has just been made through the capture of a letter of instructions to Chinese seeking to evade the operation of our legislation at the port of San Francisco. We refer to the case of Lum Cheong, accused of impersonating another Chinaman under the Restriction Act, who presented to the customs officials a return certificate made out in the name of Ng Ah Qua, and attempted to prove to them that he was the person to whom the certificate was issued. The testimony showed that Cheong purchased the certificate of Quong Yeum & Co. of Hong-Kong for $10, and that a regular business of selling certificates was carried on by the firm. The letter of instructions above mentioned is designed for use in cases like Lum Cheong's. It is a circular intended to be studied by Chinese immigrants during their voyage from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, and gives names of the streets running through "Chinatown," addresses of leading Chinese merchants, a description of the cable cars and other conspicuous local objects, such as would be familiar to any person who had ever lived in San Francisco, but must be utterly unknown to newly-arriving immigrants, excepting for artful instruction beforehand. The circular, says the San Francisco *News-Letter*, "is brief, concise, and would not make more than one evening's task for an average schoolboy," but it is so ingeniously compiled as to cover all the questions which would naturally be asked concerning local knowledge, and the fresh immigrant, thus expertly "primed," has been able, by his answers, to show quite beyond doubt that he was a former resident who had been abroad and was rightfully returning to his real home. The *News-Letter* says that the only explanation of the prescience by which the Six Companies are able to instruct their people in advance as to the questions the correct answers to which would satisfy the courts and procure their release under writs of habeas corpus, "is one that may well make the goddess of Justice bow her head in very shame"; but we should doubt that this presumption is required in the case of the quick-witted Chinese. They might be trusted rightly to invent the whole scheme.

The testimony of the silver manufacturers on Friday, showing the causes which had led them to the decision to employ no Knights of Labor in future, was very interesting. The chief cause was the threat, repeatedly made by a Walking Delegate or Committeeman, that unless certain demands from their workmen were granted, the whole force would strike. Tiffany & Co. had suffered especially from this kind of interference. In one instance the Committeeman had told them that unless certain demands were granted, a strike would be ordered within half an hour. They refused to listen to him, and within half an hour a signal was given, the engine was stopped, and the men went out. On another occasion, another Committeeman, Dunn, had called upon them, said his name was George, and informed them that the Knights had found out the weakness of the silversmiths; twenty men were able to demoralize the whole business of any one company, and would do it unless their demands were granted. This man Dunn subsequently took the stand and declared his trade to be that of an engineer, but he did not work at it now. He had never been a silversmith. His sole occupation at present was member of the Board of Arbitration of District Assembly 49.

It seems incredible that so intelligent a body of men as silversmiths, from the nature of their work, must be, could be led into such folly as is here disclosed. According to the testimony of all the manufacturers, their men were industrious, well-paid, and apparently contented until the Knights got hold of them. Yet they gave themselves over to the control of men like Dunn, who did not belong to their trade and knew nothing of its conditions. Dunn, according to his own testimony, looked upon his position as a member of the Arbitration Board mainly as an opportunity to levy blackmail on the manufacturers. He had not studied to see what the grievances of the workmen were, but just what number of men would be sufficient to demoralize the business of a manufacturer. Having found out this, he went to the manufacturer and threatened him with a strike of that number if he did not run his business as the Knights ordered. He also confessed that he lied about being a Knight, and had advised others to do so if necessary in order to get work. He is himself apparently living on the profits of his position as an arbitrator; and, like Quinn, the hackman, who was managing the 'longshoremen's strike, is just the kind of a man with whom a self-respecting, industrious workingman would have no sympathy. Yet the silversmiths allow him to throw them out of employment without cause or justification. Dunn remarked complacently on Friday that the laws were defective, and he would like to see a great many changes in them. The kind of labor law most needed now is one protecting honest laboring men from such worthless creatures as the Dunns and Quinns.

The attempt, under the personal authority of General Master Workman Powderly himself, to use the boycott, not to crush a hated capitalistic employer, but to enable one District Assembly of Knights to wreak its vengeance upon another, is the natural outcome of this kind of power. The boycott, as used by the Knights, is nothing more nor less than a weapon for extorting blackmail. Heretofore it has been used by the blackguards and loafers who control Assembly 49, mainly against employers, but now they have attempted to put it in force against a rival assembly, No. 126. This assembly contains nearly all the carpet-weavers in the vicinity of New York. They are industrious men, who earn good wages, and whose sole offence as Knights is, that they refuse to obey the orders which are issued by Assembly 49 to strike in support of various kinds of boycotts. A while ago they struck in support of the coal-handlers' strike, and lost by that operation $27,000 in wages. After that experience, they decided that they did not wish a shoemaker, or a cigar-maker, or an engineer to tell them to strike because some carpenters or coal-heavers in New Jersey or Brooklyn were on strike, and they refused to join No. 49 in any more boycotts. So No. 49 appealed to Powderly, and Powderly has issued an official order boycotting the carpets of Higgins & Co., in whose factory nearly all the carpet-weavers of 126 are employed. As Powderly is on record as orally opposed to boycotting, he does not use the word boycott in his order, but directs the Knights to tell Higgins & Co. that their carpets are not such as the Knights "can recommend," and requests them to send "special committees" to call upon firms handling these carpets, "notify them of the estimation in which these goods are held, and, if deemed expedient, inform them that you will prefer to bestow your patronage with firms that do not handle such goods." This illegal and foolish document will probably put an end to Powderly's right to be considered a sort of social-science reformer of Labor, for it sets him forth in a very clear light as a tricky demagogue.

The announcement is made that the Prison Labor Reform Commission of this State, having failed to secure the approval of "Labor" for the State-account system, are now in favor of putting the convicts at work on jute bags, since most of these articles come from foreign countries, and they are produced here by "only the lowest-paid free labor in the State." There is one objection which will probably confront the Commissioners before the jute-bag plan has gone into force. It may be all very well to throw the entire competition of prison labor upon the lowest-paid free labor in the State, *i. e.*, upon those least able to stand up against it, but it will soon be discovered that jute bags compete with cooperage to an enormous and increasing extent. It was only a year ago that the manufacturers of barrel staves petitioned Congress to put a differential duty on sugar imported in jute bags, in order to compel the West Indian planters to use hogsheads. It is a solemn fact, too, that a large part of the flour put up at Minneapolis for export to foreign countries is sent in jute bags. Now, is it not plain that if jute bags are made as cheaply as prison labor can produce them, a still greater number of barrels and hogsheads will be thrown out of use? The coopers are far from being the lowest-paid laborers in the State. Therefore they are not to be put upon with impunity. It might be arranged that the convicts should make bags by hand exclusively, so as not to compete with the machine-made goods produced outside, but, after all, the prison bags must be sold in competition with all other bags, even if the State loses money on them. Obviously the only true solution of the prison-labor problem from the labor point of view is to provide ample playgrounds for the convicts, and instructors in athletic games and healthful amusements. Absolute idleness among the prisoners is not thought of by anybody, since it leads to obesity and insanity. The only thing objected to is their earning their own living. The sooner we acknowledge this by an act of the Legislature, and by

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corresponding appropriations of money for outdoor exercise for the convicts, the sooner shall we be delivered from a most pestilent form of folly. There are more adult males landed at Castle Garden in a single week to compete with "Labor" than all the inmates of prisons and reformatories in New York in a whole year.

The hostility of the professional politicians in the Democratic party to civil-service reform was shown a few weeks ago, when nearly all the New York Democratic Assemblymen voted to repeal the Civil-Service Law; and the hostility of the same class in the Republican party is shown by the action of the Massachusetts House last week. For two years a scheme has been pushed to exempt all Union soldiers from the necessity of passing competitive examinations, and it passed the Legislature last year, only to be vetoed by the Governor. The measure is ostensibly urged as "the payment of a debt of gratitude to the veterans," but the more honest of its advocates have openly admitted that they were pushing it as a means of breaking down the whole reform system in the State. The Boston *Journal* properly characterized it last year as "an assault upon the State civil-service system, which is every bit as deadly as that which the Democrats in Congress are making upon the national system." Yet this raid of the spoilsmen was endorsed by the House on Thursday by the overwhelming majority of 158 yeas to 37 nays, and the bill appears likely to become a law.

A civil-service-reform bill has been introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature by the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Honey, and we trust it will be made a law. It is modelled upon the Massachusetts law, but goes a step further than that in dealing with the tenure of office, and, if enacted, will not take effect till the terms of all the present State, legislative, and other officials have expired. After that, the tenure of office of all officials, except a few who are not included in the requirements of the law, is made to continue till "they shall die, resign, or be removed for just cause by the appointing or electing power, which cause shall always be fully expressed in the order or resolution of removal."

What on earth did Mr. Stickney, Jacob Sharp's counsel, mean by saying on Monday in court during the "jury-fixing" proceedings: "We (Sharp's counsel) have made many earnest efforts to induce the friends of Mr. Sharp to remain neutral in this matter, and I supposed we had succeeded"? Is it possible that "the friends of Mr. Sharp" let it be known to his lawyers that they meant to take sides in "this matter," and endeavor to secure Sharp's escape by illicit means? Is it possible that, having heard of these attempts, the counsel treated them simply as expressions of injudicious friendly zeal, and argued against them as such, instead of denouncing them as crimes, and threatening to hand the perpetrators over to the police? Moreover, is "neutrality" not a new and startling term for a member of the bar to apply to abstinence from that form of criminal interference with the course of justice known as "embracery"?

The phenomena attending the O'Brien demonstration in Union Square on Saturday evening seemed at first very curious and, indeed, almost unaccountable. There was a general disposition to regard it as one of those striking mischances that have so often made the Irish cause ridiculous in the eyes of its well wishers. But the completed narrative takes it out of the class of providential occurrences, and enables us to interpret it as a very common piece of political chicane. Mr. O'Brien crossed the ocean in order to worry Lord Lansdowne. He had succeeded in making a great deal of disturbance in Canada, had raised mobs and been pelted by them. Making a disturbance for its own sake is a very large part of the Home-Rule plan of campaign. It is perfectly logical, too, since long experience has proved that British public opinion can only be moved to serious thought upon Ireland by external impressions. John Bull considers Irish questions a tremendous bore, but he likes his ease so much that he will take this nuisance into Parliament, and debate it, and divide on it, and do something about it if his life is made sufficiently miserable on account of it. Mr. O'Brien's mission to Canada was of a piece with the obstruction tactics of Parnell. It was planned to break John Bull's rest, to prevent him from having any peace of his life, to compel him to keep thinking about the Irish question, and debating it in Parliament, and dividing on it, and doing something about it. Hence, although Mr. O'Brien's mission had the appearance of an impertinent errand, it was a logical part of an extensive plan to keep the British Empire in hot water until Ireland gets home rule.

Mr. O'Brien was eminently successful in Canada. He went from one stage to another in the prime object of making a disturbance, until he was shot at. This last occurrence heightened his otherwise captivating qualities (for he is certainly a very able man), and fitted him to "draw well" in New York. Any party that could "capture" him would make a great deal of political capital. It did not occur either to Tammany Hall, or the County Democracy, or the Republican Machine to get up a demonstration for Mr. O'Brien, and here we think they were all caught napping. The George-McGlynn or McGlynn-George party were much more wide awake, and they saw their opportunity. An invitation was offered to Mr. O'Brien, and he accepted it, supposing that its object was to promote the cause with which he is identified, and no other. Common prudence suggested to him to inquire what resolutions it was proposed to adopt; that is, what character was to be given to the meeting. When he found that it was to be a meeting to endorse the Henry George theory of land confiscation, he declined to lend himself to any such purpose, for the reason that it was no part of the Irish Home-Rule policy, but directly opposed to the same, and because his participation in such a meeting would destroy his influence at home, as it had destroyed or largely neutralized that of another Irish leader who had incautiously committed himself to it. In short, Mr. O'Brien considered the Henry George land doctrine a humbug or worse; he knew that the Irish National League detested it, and that any countenance given to it by him would react severely against the cause he had at heart, both in Ireland and in England. So the O'Brien demonstration came off without O'Brien. It was great in numbers, but empty in everything else. There were some small side-shows that helped to rob the demonstration of dignity. An attempt was made to drag in Dr. McGlynn's controversy with the Pope, and also to connect the affair with the Phœnix Park murders. The main thing, however, was the plan to annex O'Brien and the Irish National League to the party that nominated Henry George for Mayor last fall. The other incidents resulted from having too many cooks for the occasion.

We find in the London *Spectator* for May 28 an article on "The Irish and British Vote in the United States," in which occurs the following deeply interesting passage:

> "It seems, however, as if the extraordinary power and importance to which the Irish vote has risen in the States would bring its own cure. As long as the Irish vote passively demoralized American politics, it was difficult to form a distinct opposition to its influence. Men had other reasons for choosing their party connections, and could not well make a political creed of opposition to anything so indeterminate in its demands as the Irish party. Now, however, there are signs that such an opposition is forming. The Irish vote has begun to be exercised with a direct object—hatred of England, and the desire to injure her by embroiling her with the United States. This is something definite, and can be fought with. Fortunately, there is plenty of material out of which to form the opposition. Though it may sound at first extraordinary to our readers, it is none the less true that the number of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen at this moment in the States is largely in excess of that of the Irish. A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, quoted in the *St. James's Gazette* of Tuesday last, calculates the number of born British and Canadians in the States at the present moment at 2,090,000, the born Irish at 1,850,000. This gives a majority of 240,000 persons to the British and Canadians."

There is something very perplexing about those figures. According to the census of 1880, the Irish-born at that moment in the United States numbered 1,854,571, while all the born British and Canadians, including not merely those born in Canada but in the whole of British America, numbered only 1,632,871. How the statistician whom the *Spectator* quotes with such oracular complacency has been able to raise this total to 2,090,000 we are unable to comprehend. He may have done it by adding all the newly arrived British and Canadian immigrants since 1880; but if he got it in that way, he ought also to have added to the Irish total its quota of arrivals since 1880. Between 1880 and the close of 1886 there were, in round numbers, over 470,000 Irish immigrants landed here, bringing the total Irish-born population up to 2,325,000. Instead, therefore, of there being a "majority of 240,000 for the British and Canadians," they are, at the lowest estimate, in a minority of about 235,000. We regret to say that the "signs" which the *Spectator* has discovered of the "forming" of this British opposition to the Irish vote are not visible in this country, however apparent they may be in London. In fact, the discovery appears to be one of those hallucinations, now so common, hatched by the Irish question in the brains of British politicians.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 1, to TUESDAY, June 7, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SENATOR SHERMAN, by the invitation of the Republican members of the Legislature of Illinois, made a speech at Springfield June 1 on national politics. He called the doctrines and the tendency of the Democratic party "Confederate," expressed approval of the schemes to give national aid to education, and to connect at the Government's expense the waters of the Mississippi and of the lakes.

An act to prohibit book-making on races and pool-selling, except within the enclosure of incorporated fair or race-track associations, has become a law in Illinois. It provides a penalty of imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, or a fine not exceeding $2,000, for selling pools or keeping records of bets or wagers upon results of any trial or contest of the speed, power, or endurance of any man or beast, or upon the result of any political appointment, election, or nomination.

Gov. Sawyer of New Hampshire took the oath of office June 2. In his inaugural address he called the recent withdrawal of fifty fire-insurance companies from business in the State "an attempt at coercion," and "in effect a strike and a boycott." He recommended legislation providing for a ten-hour law and weekly payments, and for arbitration of labor troubles, and expressed himself favorable to prohibition and free text-books for the public schools.

A bill providing for a constitutional amendment to forbid the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage was passed by the Massachusetts Senate June 1 to be engrossed, by a vote of 15 to 10. It has not yet been passed by the House.

A Prohibition Convention to make nominations for the New York State election in the fall has been called at Syracuse August 25 and 26.

One of the counsel of the New York Hotel-Keepers' Association on Sunday, June 5, in company with a police captain, drank liquor at several of the principal hotels, to prepare test cases so that a judgment may be got from a court as to the constitutionality of the Excise Law, by the enforcement of which under Mayor Hewitt's administration Sunday has become so "dry" a day in New York.

Gov. Hill of this State has signed the bill prohibiting the employment of street-car and elevated-railroad employees in New York and Brooklyn for more than ten hours in every consecutive twelve.

Preparations were made by the Labor party in this city for a great demonstration on Saturday evening, June 4, in honor of William O'Brien, the Irish editor who was here, returned from his trip to Canada. But he refused to attend the meeting because John McMackin, who had recently presided at a lecture delivered by P. J. Tynan, the alleged "Number One" of the conspiracy to kill Cavendish and Burke in Phœnix Park, presided over it. He objected also to one of the proposed resolutions, which sought to identify the Irish land movement with the Henry George agitation for the abolition of private ownership in land. The Central Labor Union the next day passed resolutions condemning his action. At a large meeting of the "Anti-Poverty Society" in the Academy of Music, McMackin made a speech attacking O'Brien, and so did Dr. McGlynn, who declared that "Mr. O'Brien is a landlord at heart," and that "between him and Lord Lansdowne there is a difference of only 20 or 25 per cent." On the other hand, O'Brien has received approving despatches from many Irish organizations, and cheers for him were given at an Irish meeting in this city which was largely made up of members of the Tammany organization. The political effect of this alienation of some of the Irish from the Labor party may make the incident of far-reaching importance.

Six Circuit judges were elected in Chicago June 6. Grinnell and Clifford, candidates of a citizens' organization, were opposed by Kraus and English, who were the candidates of the United Labor party, which recently made a red flag campaign against Roche for Mayor. The Labor candidates received less than half as many votes as the others.

The Board of Health at Key West, Fla., has declared the yellow fever epidemic there. At noon June 7, eighteen cases and six deaths had been officially reported. The National Marine Hospital Service has $80,000 in its yellow-fever fund, but its expenditure is so hedged about by restrictions that the fund cannot be used until the Treasury Department is satisfied that the State authorities cannot control the disease. The Government will use part of it to send trained nurses to Key West.

In the trial of a Chinaman in San Francisco on June 3 for impersonating another Chinaman, and thereby evading the Restriction Act, testimony was given which showed that a regular business of selling return certificates for $10 each, to gain admission into the United States, is done by a firm in Hong Kong.

The State Department has officially been informed that Russia has raised the import duty on iron and steel, and on articles manufactured in whole or in part from those metals, from 25 to 30 per cent.

The United Presbyterian Assembly, in session in Philadelphia, after a long discussion on June 1, voted, 107 to 54, in favor of the use of organs in the churches.

Bishop Potter has revived the project, with promise of success, to erect a great Protestant cathedral in this city, which shall give to "all men, of whatever condition or fellowship, the ministrations of religion in a language understood by the common people, bidding to its pulpits the ablest and most honored teachers, free for meditation, devotion, or rest at all hours, without fee or restriction," and thus be "a witness to the brotherhood of humanity in the bond of the Divine Nazarene, and of the need of the human heart for some worthy place and voice for the expression of its deepest needs." A subscription has been opened to a fund to erect it, and several large sums have already been subscribed.

A monument to actors was dedicated in the Evergreen Cemetery June 6, in the presence of many eminent members of the theatrical profession. The choruses of different opera companies sang a hymn, the words of which were composed by George Edgar Montgomery; Edwin Booth spoke briefly, and William Winter read a poem written for the occasion.

An earthquake was felt over the greater part of northern California and western Nevada on June 3, which shook the plaster from walls and made fissures in the earth. A slighter shock was felt about the same time in South Carolina. On June 6 a shock was felt near Quebec.

By the explosion of three kegs of powder at the Cambria Iron Company's quarries at Birmingham, Pa., a fall of the rock was caused whereby eight men were killed and another was fatally hurt, on June 4.

A Texas and Pacific east-bound train was stopped by four masked men at Benbrook, ten miles west of Fort Worth, on June 4, and the express and mail cars were robbed.

A steam tricycle has been exhibited at an athletic club in Philadelphia. It carries enough water and oil to run three hours, it has been run fifteen miles an hour, and it weighs 175 pounds, or seventy-five pounds more than a similar tricycle without a steam-engine.

The transatlantic steamship, the *Umbria*, which arrived here June 4, came from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in six days, four hours, and twelve minutes. The time of the *Etruria*, which had made the best time ever made before this trip of the *Umbria*, on the westward passage, was six days, five hours, and thirty-six minutes, and her best eastward passage was six days, five hours, and eighteen minutes—more than an hour longer than the *Umbria's* voyage required.

News has been received at Manson, Ia., that the Rev. Dr. Reid, who left that place last winter to become a missionary in Central Africa, has been eaten by cannibals.

William A. Wheeler, ex-Vice-President of the United States, died at his home at Malone, N. Y., on June 4, after a period of feebleness, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Hamlin is now the only survivor of those who have held the Vice-Presidential office. Chief-Justice Mercur of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania died at Wallingford, June 6, from congestion of the lungs. Henry Meigs, once President of the Stock Exchange and for many years a well-known broker in this city, died June 7, in his seventy-ninth year.

FOREIGN.

An important movement in British politics was a conference at Birmingham on June 1 of the Radical Union, where the difference between the Unionists and the Gladstonians was discussed. Lord Hartington wrote that the action of the Gladstone Liberals had caused an indefinite postponement of the settlement of the Irish question. The alliance of the Gladstone Government with the Parnellites had daily weakened Parliamentary authority. Mr. Chamberlain regretted that Mr. Trevelyan had doffed his armor when the fight was the hottest. The Liberal-Unionists had been taunted with their alliance with the Tories. There was satisfaction, however, in knowing that their allies were English gentlemen, and not subsidized agents of a foreign conspiracy. The time seemed to be approaching when the formation of a new party would be found necessary. The conference was attended by 2,000 delegates, representing all parts of Great Britain. The tone of all the speeches was bitterly anti-Gladstonian. It was the first representative Unionist meeting where irreconcilable hostility to the Gladstonians was the rallying cry. It was resolved to appoint a new electoral committee for London, and a large amount of money was promised for expenses. At an evening mass meeting of Unionists in the Birmingham Town Hall, a letter was read from Mr. John Bright, which was a long and fierce denunciation of the Gladstonian policy. Mr. Gladstone has made an offer to the Unionists which amounts to this: Pass the Home-Rule Bill, and satisfy the Irish people; then make all the provisions desirable for maintaining the continuity of the Imperial Parliament. But they have rejected it, and the two factions of the Liberal party are further apart than ever.

Mr. Gladstone meanwhile has been making home-rule speeches in Wales, where he has aroused the greatest popular enthusiasm.

Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech at Wolverhampton June 3, wherein he sharply criticised the extravagant management and the inefficiency of the war and naval equipments of Great Britain. He advised the Unionists to make a solid stand, and show Gladstone that they were as determined as he is in the matter of the Irish question. He was gratified to believe in the power of the Government to smash obstruction at any moment they pleased, and when Parliament reassembled he thought that strong measures ought to be adopted to prevent the Crimes Bill from being amended till it became useless.

Mr. Parnell, about whose health much concern has been felt, was in the House of Commons June 7, looking much improved. He has gained flesh during the recess.

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In the House of Commons, in committee on June 7, when a Parnellite member moved an amendment to the Crimes Bill, Mr. Parnell interposed, saying that, owing to the advanced stage of the session and the large number of important matters that had not yet been debated, he would suggest that his friends move only such amendments as they regarded as indispensable. Several amendments were thereafter withdrawn, several others were rejected, some of them by the use of the closure rule, and then Mr. Smith's motion that the third clause of the bill be adopted was carried—211 to 83.

The evictions of tenants at Bodyke, Ireland, were begun again June 2. The Sheriff was protected while doing his work by 600 policemen and troops. At one house, in which the inmates were barricaded, the officers made a hole through the wall with crowbars, and then removed the furniture. The tenants offered all the opposition in their power. In some of their houses cayenne pepper was burned, the fumes of which nearly choked the bailiffs. At others boiling water was thrown from the windows upon the evicting force. At two houses fights occurred between the police and the people, and a number of arrests were made. No other recent evictions have caused so much excitement. Michael Davitt addressed a meeting in the Bodyke district, and urged the people to offer the utmost resistance and to retake possession of their houses. He has begun an agitation to rebuild every house demolished, and he has suggested that a fund be opened to carry on the plan of campaign upon a more extended basis.

Mr. Davitt's advice to the tenants at Bodyke to resist eviction has not met the approval of the National League. At the regular fortnightly meeting, at Dublin June 7, the opinion was freely expressed that this advice was not wise.

When Queen Kaplolani of the Hawaiian Islands arrived at Liverpool, June 2, the Mayor and a guard of honor met the royal party at the wharf.

Windows on the route that the Queen will take from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey on June 21 are letting for £30, and single first-floor rooms for £50.

The President of the Cambridge (England) University Boat Club has made a public appeal to the students to subscribe to a fund to pay the expenses of sending a crew to America to row against the Harvard University crew

Prof. Thomas Spencer Baynes, the well-known English teacher of Logic and one of the editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' died June 1.

Dr. Mackensie, the English surgeon, has written that a microscopic examination made by Dr. Virchow shows that the German Crown Prince's disease is not cancer, but a non-malignant growth. Dr. Mackensie left London June 6 for Berlin and has made another examination. The German Emperor has been so ill as to postpone contemplated visits to watering-places.

The Sultan of Turkey has ceded the island of Cyprus to England.

Count de Montebello and M. Nelidoff, the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, have lodged objections of their Governments to the ratification by Turkey of the Anglo-Turkish Convention relative to Egypt. M. Nelidoff indirectly charged England with bribing the Grand Vizier with £600,000 and other palace officials with large amounts, to secure their approval of the convention. Russian suspicion of England has shown itself also in the comment of the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* concerning Bokhara. It warns England that intrigues there, instead of rendering Russia more pliable in accepting the proposed settlement of the Egyptian question, will have a contrary effect.

Native warriors recently invaded British settlements in Sierra Leone, pillaging and burning villages and torturing and killing the native inhabitants and taking 300 prisoners. They tried to capture factories which were stored with valuable merchandise, but were beaten back after a severe loss of life.

The war continues between the troops of the Amir of Afghanistan and the Ghilzais, who are in revolt, but the two armies have for some time retained the same positions, trying to starve each other out.

A chest has been washed ashore near Calcutta that belonged to the captain of the steamer which, with 730 passengers, was recently reported to have been lost in the Indian Ocean. It is thought that they all perished. Most of them were native ladies, who were going to Juggernaut, in Orissa, to celebrate the Juggernaut festival. All the best Hindu families in Calcutta are in mourning for relatives or friends among them. A collision occurred June 6, in the English Channel, between the British bark *Hamburg* and the British steamer *Tern*. The steamer was sunk, and her captain and four seamen were drowned.

A ukase has been issued forbidding foreigners to acquire estates on the western frontier of Russia, which is aimed chiefly against the Germans. There are many German factories, workshops, warehouses, and farms there, and most of those who live by them are members of the German Army Reserve.

During a circus performance at Neschen, Germany, June 5, a storm arose and a part of the roof of the circus structure was blown off. The hanging lamps were broken and caused a panic, and the building collapsed. A number of persons were burned, some were trampled to death, and as many as 300 others were more or less hurt.

A fire at Hamburg on the morning of June 1 burned many quays and warehouses and two British vessels, the *City of Dortmund* and the *Gladiator*. The loss was several million marks.

The breaking of the dykes of the Theiss River in Hungary has submerged fifty miles of the Alford Plain, near Szegedin, and destroyed much property. In Banat there are 300,000 acres inundated. Many thousands of families are in destitution.

Phylloxera have appeared at Fünfkirchen, in the midst of the Baranda vineyards, the finest in Hungary.

Many houses have been destroyed by a landslip on Spitzen Mountain, near Spiringen, Switzerland, covering an area of two square kilometres. Ten persons were killed and a number were seriously wounded, and many herds of cattle were destroyed.

A plague of locusts has visited the central provinces of Spain. The insects are so thick that gangs of men have been sent to clear the railway lines. The crops are so greatly damaged that the Cortes has been asked to vote a credit for the relief of the sufferers.

The clearing away of the débris from the site of the Opéra Comique was finished June 1, and the number of bodies found was officially reported to be seventy. Some of the Parisian newspapers have declared that there were many more than seventy victims, and that the police have purposely made the number reported far too small.

A motion in the French Chamber of Deputies June 2 that the debate on the Army Bill be postponed until next session, was opposed by Premier Rouvier, who said that the Government intended to maintain the measure as a necessity in the interest and for the honor of the country; and the motion was rejected by 446 to 60.

The Belgian Senate, June 1, by a vote of 38 to 23, approved the bill imposing import duties on cattle and meat.

The King and Queen of Italy attended the ceremony of unveiling a monument at Rome on June 5 to the Italian soldiers who fell in the recent battle at Dogali with the Abyssinians.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies adjourned on June 6, after passing the budget and the bill empowering the Government to contract a loan of $30,000,000.

It was reported from Madrid June 6 that treasure to the value of £95,000,000 had been discovered in the palace of a deceased vizier at Rabat, Morocco, and that the Sultan had confiscated it and was having it conveyed to the imperial coffers.

It has been reported that there were at Santiago de Cuba, on May 27, 280 cases of smallpox known to the authorities, and that perhaps there were 100 more. The deaths from May 1 to 27 numbered 40, not one of the victims having been vaccinated. The disease has appeared at Guantanamo, and it is feared that it will spread to all Cuban ports. The people are ignorant blacks, and are inclined to prayers rather than to vaccination.

The explorers sent out from Hermosillo, Mex., report that there is an active volcano near Bavispe, Sonora, in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The party could not approach nearer than four miles. The crater was pouring forth an immense volume of smoke, fire, and lava, and boiling water was issuing from the side of the mountain, which had destroyed all vegetation in the valleys in the vicinity, and large boulders were hurled down from the crater. The noise was terrific, like a number of engines at work accompanied by sounds of thunder, and the air was dense with smoke and cinders. There are chasms in the earth, and all the roads and trails are wiped out. Not a bird or living thing could be seen within ten miles of the volcano. The town of Bavispe is a complete ruin. The people have all moved out on the high plains, and are living in tents in mortal fear. There has been a constant tremor and a continual series of shocks since the first earthquake.

Two women and three children were killed and a number of people were hurt in a rush of the panic-stricken congregation from the Cathedral at Chihuahua, Mex., June 1, caused by the blazing of inflammable material about the altar, which caught on fire from a candle.

The report was published in the City of Mexico, June 2, on "authentic private intelligence," that a vast organization exists within the Clerical party for the overthrow of the republic and for setting up a throne and placing Don Carlos on it. A number of wealthy Spaniards, infatuated with the wild hope of restoring the days of Spanish ascendency, are said to be implicated, but the prime movers are the priests. Most of the Mexican newspapers and politicians ridiculed the paper which published the report.

In the Canadian Parliament on June 6 the Minister of Justice strongly opposed the motion for a general jail delivery in the hour of the Queen's jubilee. He thought that there could be no more foolish way of celebrating the jubilee than by freeing those whose sole aim was to inflict injury on the community. Action on the motion was indefinitely postponed.

There has been little English comment on the increase of Canadian customs duties; but the London *Standard*, June 6, called it "a selfish policy," and said that it can only tend to sunder the colonies from the mother country.

A farmers' institute at Drayton, Ont., June 3 adopted a resolution favoring the removal of all restrictions on trade between Canada and the United States.

The trial of the cases of the seized American fishing schooners *D. J. Adams* and *Ella M. Doughty* was begun in the Admiralty Court at Halifax June 2.

The request of the captain of an American fishing schooner to be allowed to procure ice at Halifax, N. S., has been refused by the customs authorities.

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THE SOUTH AND THE COMMERCE ACT.

THE testimony taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Atlanta, in reference to the suspension of the fourth section of the Commerce Act in the Southern States, shows pretty clearly why the temporary suspension was granted so soon after the act took effect, and why the suspension applied to so large an extent of territory. The secret is, that the railway traffic of the entire South, except Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, is governed and controlled by the coastwise steamship lines. This fact, although well known to persons immediately interested as merchants or carriers, was certainly not appreciated by the public generally. It could, of course, be perceived by anybody that if the railroads were to carry any goods from New York to Mobile, the rate must be no higher than the steamship rate between the same points. But it was not generally perceived that the same rule would govern as to all interior points in the South which Mobile could supply. At Montgomery and Selma, for instance, the railroad rate from New York was made by adding the New York-Mobile rate to the Mobile-Montgomery rate—that is, the rate which the railroad could charge and did invariably charge to Montgomery was the same that would be charged to a shipper who sent his goods by water to Mobile and thence by rail or river to Montgomery. The same principle was followed in shipments to smaller points for which Montgomery was the natural source of supply. The through-rail rate to one of these third-class towns was the water rate to Mobile, plus the land rate to Montgomery, plus the local rate to the small town. In fact, the whole trade of the coast States from the Potomac to the Rio Grande was moving upon this basis, and indeed, has never, since the war, moved upon any other basis. It was built up according to this plan. It was a perfectly natural plan. It was the same that would have existed if there had been no railroads at all. Mobile would in that case have had the lowest rate. Montgomery would have had a higher rate, but not so high as the small town that received its supplies from her, and so on. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Commission took time to consider whether the whole structure of Southern trade and industry should be shaken to its foundations by a sudden reversal of existing business arrangements.

It is useless to anticipate the finding of the Commission upon the investigation which they have undertaken in order to determine whether the suspension of the fourth section shall be continued or not. There are some general considerations, however, which no one can fail to take account of. The first is, that no act of Congress or of the Commission can prevent Southern trade from being dominated by the water lines. The railroads may be compelled to work for less money—it is a question whether they can do so or not. But the highest endeavors of the political branch of the Government cannot prevent Mobile from getting her goods carried at lower rates than Montgomery, except in the improbable event that transportation by land becomes cheaper than by water. What is true of the seaport towns is true of the country adjacent to them. These will always get their goods carried on better terms than the towns more remote from the coast. Compelling the railroads to abandon Mobile to the steamships entirely will not cheapen the rate to Montgomery. That will still be the resultant of the New York-Mobile and the Mobile-Montgomery rate, and the small-town rate will be this plus the local tariff from Montgomery.

Another consideration, and this is of the greatest importance, is, that the business of the South has accommodated itself to the existing arrangement. This is not saying that there may not be special and particular abuses under the general system. Probably there are many such; it would be wonderful if there were not. Not only has business accommodated itself to the system, but the system has to the greatest possible extent made business what it is. The South at the end of the war was *tabula rasa* in a business point of view. Its resuscitation was very much like settling and building up a new country. All the railroads were in a state of wreck, and all the industries were in like condition. The dominance of the water lines in the matter of transportation was the one fact about which commerce grew and by which the movements and concerns of civilized life were resumed. The then existing railroads adjusted themselves to this fact, and, indeed, could not have done otherwise if they had wished. The newer ones have been built with reference to it. Now, it is exceedingly dangerous to disturb the economic arrangements of a whole country by an act of arbitrary power. Whether these arrangements are right or wrong in themselves, they are part of everybody's daily life. The chances of doing harm by disturbing them are a hundred-fold greater than the chance that the arrangements themselves will work injustice.

Probably the course of future legislation will run something in this way: An effort will be made to enforce the long-and-short haul clause by taking from the Commission the power to suspend it at all; the lesser interests of the South and of the Pacific Coast being preferred for the time being to the greater. After much groaning on the procrustean bed, there will be a relaxation of the long-and-short-haul clause to meet cases of great and glaring hardship, and gradually the Commerce Act will become, what it should have been in the beginning, a correction of injustice, and not an attempt to cure one wrong by committing another and perhaps a greater one.

PROTECTION FOR SUGAR.

SENATOR SHERMAN, in his Springfield speech, reaffirmed his conviction that a reduction of the duty on sugar was necessary to reduce the revenue. Being a firm believer in the doctrine of protection, he proposed to pay a direct bounty to the home producers of sugar to compensate them for the loss of the indirect bounty of the tariff; or, rather, he said that some persons propose to do so. As he was the first one to suggest that policy, it may be inferred that he is included in the number who now propose to introduce the bounty system into American fiscal policy. We have had no direct bounties since the fishing bounties were repealed nearly a quarter of a century ago. Their renewal now would give a spice to politics which has long been lacking. We cannot say that we should lament the introduction of a bill to pay bounties to the sugar-growers. It would cast a new light on the system of State socialism which passes current under the phrase "protection to American industry." The applicability of the system to other industries besides sugar-growing would be immediately apparent. Here, for example, are the fishermen who have got us into a turmoil with Canada, all about a duty on salt fish. It would be so easy to repeal the duty and renew the Washington Treaty by the simple payment of a bounty on all cod and mackerel taken in American bottoms. The complicated strife between the wool-growers and the woollen-manufacturers could be settled in the same way; the duty on wool being repealed, and the shepherds being put on the pension list according to the size of their flocks and the magnitude of the clip produced by each.

There are a great many industries to which the bounty system is peculiarly applicable, but to which protection has failed as yet to apply its invigorating impulse. There is, for example, the tin-plate infant, struggling for life with the meagre protection of 1 cent per pound. Time and again has it presented itself to Congress with a petition for more tariff. It has been met and overcome by the unreasonable protest of the tinsmiths and tin-canners all over the country, the packers of fresh beef, fish, vegetables, and fruits, the condensed-milk men, and scores of narrow-minded people who have contended that their industry was just as "American" as tin-plate making, and more too, because there is more of it. Now a bounty would suit the tin-plate infant exactly. The tin-canners could not object to it because it would not perceptibly increase the price of tin plates. All the benefits of a high tariff would enure to the infant, and he would be spared the vexation and cost of a yearly struggle in Congress with the selfish people who are now repressing his growth. These struggles are always deleterious to the young. Older industries are apt to look upon them as the Knights of Labor look upon apprentices, admitting them only one at a time, and very grudgingly at that. We all remember what trouble the copper-mining infant on Lake Superior had in getting recognized as an infant. Indeed, he never did get recognized until he became a giant. If the bounty system had been in force instead of the tariff system, so that no copper and brass founders and smelters had been particularly incommoded by listening to the cries of the Lake Superior infant, the Calumet and Hecla mine might have been put on the pension list the very day that it was opened.

We have not observed, however, among the other disciples of protection any hearty endorsement of Senator Sherman's proposed sugar bounty. Here is Judge Kelley, for example, quoted in the *Manufacturers' Record* as greatly impressed with the advantages of Florida as a sugar-producing State. The Judge is convinced, says the *Record*, "that if proper protection is afforded to the sugar interests of the country, Florida will become the seat of an immense sugar industry that will enrich the whole nation." No mention

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is made of bounties to enrich the whole nation. Protection is a phrase which has come to have a definite meaning in politics. No voter would understand it to signify the same thing as a pension. Therefore, we may assume that Judge Kelley, so far from intending to "largely reduce this tax," as Senator Sherman proposed at Springfield, and to substitute a bounty in place of it, would perhaps increase it, to the end of enriching the whole nation by making it worth while to plant sugar-cane in Florida. There are other signs of coming disagreement among the champions of protection, but this one relating to sugar is the most threatening. Some of them favor the repeal of the whole internal-revenue system as a means of getting rid of the Treasury surplus. This plan is opposed by the greater number, who apprehend trouble with the temperance men, and fear lest the tariff reformers should raise the cry of "free whiskey against taxed sugar." We shall not attempt to decide between them, but we think that the next Presidential campaign will not be devoid of interest if it shall require from those who talk magisterially about protection to American industry some definitions of that phrase, and some particular applications of it to particular industries.

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH UNION.

THE annual meetings of several denominations have been held since the Episcopalians and the Congregationalists were in conjunction—or collision, it is hard to say which—at Chicago last fall, and in all of them, we believe, the question of church union came up in one form or another. The enthusiastic advocates of union will no doubt see in this new and widespread interest in the matter a proof that their hopes are speedily to be realized; but to an outsider it seems difficult to decide whether the various deliverances of official bodies, and the different bases of union put forward, are really parleyings before a truce or sparring before a fight. In a similar way, it is uncertain whether the announcement that the Congress of Churches—that recent organization devised for the very end of church coöperation—will hold no meeting this year, is an indication that its managers consider its work done, or that they see serious obstacles in the way even of such harmony as in the past.

This new movement for coöperation among the churches as a first step and for union as the final result, springs from two classes of impulses. Sentiment of one sort and another has much to do with it. There is a feeling of shame on the part of many at the divided condition of Protestant Christendom, especially at the fact that its divisions are almost wholly traditional, as they believe, and without a present justifying ground. This feeling sometimes emerges in regretful comparisons of fragmentary Protestantism with the solidarity of the Catholic world. Sometimes it arises from a sense of the vast forces in the modern world opposed to the Church, or at least indifferent to it, and of the need of uniting against a common enemy. With some this sentimental longing for a consolidation of the sects is due to their studies in the history of the Church, and their conviction of its essential oneness through all the centuries; in others it is caused by their conception of a National Church, embracing all Christians, as essential to the idea of a church at all. In Mr. Maurice this tendency of thought was clearly marked, and from him it seems to have passed to many others. Practical considerations are also behind the movement. The unnecessary cost of maintaining several distinct and antagonistic churches where one would suffice, is beginning to be felt. The business sense of the managers of church boards and missionary societies is rebelling against the manifest waste involved in present methods. The business men in the churches, so far as their attention has been drawn to this aspect of the case, are unanimous in thinking that a remedy should be sought for the extravagance of the existing competitive system in a scheme of comity, alliance, or, if need be, union.

With such a two-fold force back of it, it is not surprising that the movement should be gathering headway and gaining importance. It seems to us, however, that one vital element in the whole problem has been for the most part curiously overlooked. We mean the thoroughly different attitudes, towards the question of church union, of churches in the city and of those in the country. The former, as a class, are for union, or something approaching it; the latter, as a class, are against it. This difference springs, of course, out of the different conditions of social and thus of religious life, to be encountered in city and country. The great massing of people in the large cities has of itself done much to obliterate denominational distinctions there, and to bring about a state of general tolerance and good feeling. With such a vast population in reach, especially with such great numbers not reached at all, the rivalry of churches along the old lines becomes absurd. And practically it is far less the denomination of a church than its location, the eminence of its pastor, or the attractiveness of its choir, that operates in its favor. In the small towns, however, of stationary or diminishing population, the case is wholly different. Denominational preference is there a matter of inheritance as truly as the family name. The stratified prejudices of generations are built into the foundations of the separate churches. Open strife between the sects is now rare, it is true, even in the country, but a keen rivalry, a suspicious watchfulness, a petty jealousy, are still common. More than this, it is a frequent thing for church relationships to accompany and mark rank in the social scale. To belong to a given church is to be in "society," to be a member of another is to be under social disqualification.

All this is well known, we presume, and it is clear that to substitute for such a state of things a union of churches would be equivalent to a sweeping social revolution. Any new idea is proverbially slow in finding lodgment in the rural mind, and that mind would be simply aghast at the prospect of a change of the nature proposed. As the villages of the country, stranded at one side of the stream of population, are exactly the places where the need for church union is most crying, so they are also the places where opposition to such union is and will be the most intense. Anything to exalt and emphasize denominational peculiarities the country may be depended upon to advocate; anything to minimize them it is certain to oppose. It was noteworthy at the Episcopal Convention that the dioceses whose delegates voted most solidly for the change of the name of the Church into something which would be generally taken as exclusive, were the feebler and less populous ones. Of like significance is the fact that the Chicago *Interior*, the organ of the provincial Presbyterian churches of the Northwest, fairly foams at the mouth when it speaks of the action of the New York Presbytery ("ministers with rich wives, and professors," it calls that body) in "hailing" the action of the Bishops looking towards church union.

We refer to these matters only to remind those interested that they will have to be reckoned with. It seems plain to us that it will be long before the social traditions of the country churches can be so broken up as is implied in the proposition to wipe out sectarian lines. As the strength of church life at present is dependent in a very large degree upon social relations, it is evident that a great social obstacle in the way of a church movement such as is the one we refer to, must be a serious obstacle.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 21, 1887.

A RAILWAY journey in the south of Ireland, with a sojourn of a few days in Cork and Waterford, has set me thinking much upon the actual condition of the country, especially as compared with the past. It is the cue of the inhabitants of most countries to make the best of the spot of earth "wherein it has pleased Providence to cast their lot." Here the opposite tendency prevails, and I cannot but think it has a materially depressing effect upon our fortunes. All parties speak as if it were their interest to represent affairs in the most miserable condition possible, and worse now than ever before. Nationalists desire to show the blighting effects of British rule; Protestants maintain that real progress is impossible in a country where priestcraft prevails; and adherents of the Government generally throw all the blame upon the machinations of a horde of needy agitators distracting a naturally well-inclined people from their legitimate occupations. "Bad as the state of Ireland has been since the Union, it never was worse than at present—has not our once happy population of 8,000,000 been reduced below 5,000,000 by landlord greed and alien rule?" "Infamous as has been the course of Irish agitation from O'Connell downwards, never before has Ireland been coerced as it is at the present moment by Parnell and his gang—little wonder that business is at a standstill, that our cities are falling into ruins, and that the life-blood of the country is leaving our shores."

The truth is, apart from political acerbities, Ireland was never, upon the whole, in a better condition for those living in it than it is at the present moment. There is much distress among evicted tenants and those who are holding on in despair to little pieces of land, from which under any Government or social arrangement they could hardly wring a living. The profits of farming are greatly reduced. There is no little distress among landowners—helpless ladies and the like—due to legal reductions of rent, and fair and unfair refusals to pay on the part of tenants. Consequent on the importation of American flour, and the increased output here by the

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larger mills through the general adoption of roller machinery, the flour millers of Ireland (once the staple manufacturers of the country) are in considerable difficulties. Most of the smaller mills have been permanently closed, and with the larger mills, unless some unlooked-for turn comes in the flour trade, it has almost become a question of the survival of the fittest. Nevertheless, upon the whole, the mass of the inhabitants of Ireland are in a happier condition than before. We cannot reasonably wish to recall our population of 8,000,000 living in the squalor and wretchedness which prevailed within my memory between 1840 and the famine of 1846–47. Ruined homesteads and depopulated villages may appear mournful, but how did their inhabitants live? How could they ever have lived here; and how are their descendants now living by the Hudson and the St. Lawrence? That the change was beneficial for them and their descendants in no wise justified the coercive legislation and the agrarian oppression by which it was effected. There is something appalling in the depopulation which has gone on in Ireland during the Victorian era. It remains to be seen under home rule to what extent this has been due to natural causes, to what extent it can be prevented or modified by political institutions.

Meanwhile Ireland was never more profoundly discontented than at present, mainly because she never was stronger or better educated. An English statesman once proposed, as a panacea for Irish discontent, a bridge connecting her with England, or a steam ferry free at the expense of the Government. But, in fact, our discontent has increased with increased communication with Great Britain and the United States. Political subjection has become intolerable to the Irish peasant and artisan since they have been enabled to compare the institutions under which they live with those which their expatriated fellow-countrymen enjoy elsewhere. The Irish land system has been doomed since the peasant-proprietary and simple-transfer systems of your country have been brought within ten days of our shores.

I saw nothing in the south of Ireland indicative of widespread and general distress. I was impressed with the superiority of the poorer class generally in and about Cork to the more mixed race here in Dublin; the former striking me as more pure-blooded and capable. I particularly noticed the comfortable, decent appearance of the emigrants who, at Mallow and other stations, were taking the train for Queenstown—pleasing, bright, well-dressed girls; fine, able young men clad in strong garments. I could not but contrast them with the wretched-looking Irish emigrants of twenty years ago, and contrast the short and well-appointed ocean passage of to-day with the long weeks of misery endured in the "coffin" sailing ships that, in the famine times, took in their human cargoes at our ports. The cheerfulness of our present emigrants contrasted strikingly with the anguish which used to characterize our departing exiles. America is, in truth, now as near to us in idea as Belfast was to Cork a few years ago. The voyage is little dreaded, and America is, in familiar thought, almost a part of Ireland.

What is the cause of the increased exodus which has marked this spring? The Unionist papers say that some are fleeing from the tyranny of the National League, and others because they dread the baneful operations of the Crimes Act. It is really due to various causes: the apparent revival of trade in the United States, the continued agricultural depression here, the deferment of the hope of a speedy settlement of the agrarian and national question. No doubt, this continued depopulation of our country arises largely from causes beyond our control; no doubt, most of these emigrants will be far happier with you than would be possible in Ireland; but it is hard to bear philosophically the permanent departure from us of our young men and women, such as crowded the cars in which I travelled from Thurles to Cork.

The Irish Catholics ought to feel proud of the beautiful churches, cathedrals, monasteries, and schools with which they have covered the country since their emancipation under O'Connell. We Protestants cannot like the system, but to them it is everything elevated, pure, and holy, and we should try to regard it from their standpoint and remember the good effect it has had upon them. Probably no other people so poor, entirely out of their own pockets, and without Government assistance, ever in like time erected so many beautiful buildings. Fifty years ago Catholic churches, as a rule, were slated, meeting-house-like buildings—in towns, generally hidden away in back streets; now they are handsome cut-stone erections, often of stately proportions, crowning hill-tops and dominating our villages and towns. They have cost much money. They have withdrawn millions sterling from reproductive investment. I have heard Catholic priests and laymen question the good results of such outlay upon the economic condition of the country. Yet, no doubt, on the whole it has had an elevating and educating influence and added to the people's self respect. It would be hard to foretell the results of such an establishment of the religious orders as has been going on and is still going on over Ireland. Protestants may safely leave it to be dealt with by the Catholic people themselves. If by Catholics considered desirable, the Church will be curbed here as it has been in other Catholic countries, and this will be done all the sooner and more effectually if Protestants only have the sense not to interfere.

It would be hard to estimate the educational effect which the establishment of the National League branches is producing in Ireland. Our people generally never had any previous similar training. They form little parliaments, where the people learn and are learning the conduct of affairs. They are carried on for the most part by the people themselves—often, it is true, with the help of the Catholic clergy of the locality (not always the men most apt for worldly affairs); generally without any assistance from the upper or better-educated classes. These societies are often crude and narrow; their proceedings are sometimes rather wild, liable to be mixed up with all sorts of affairs, and frequently, no doubt, are turned to private ends by designing individuals. If passing resolutions could remedy the ills of humanity, there would be little to complain of in Ireland. Membership in these branch societies would be intolerable to many Nationalists who are members of the Central League in Dublin; still, they have, upon the whole, a most beneficial effect.

One sign of the increasing spirit of the people is the general establishment of foot ball and hurling clubs, and the Gaelic athletic associations. Our old games had almost died out; we never, as a people, took to the close playing necessary for cricket and such amusements. Within the last few years hurling has been revived, and the thud of the foot-ball is now a common sound in spare hours, and on Sundays and holidays, all over the country. It was most interesting in Cork to see the thousands who poured out every Sunday to the race-course to witness play between clubs from neighboring districts. Shut out from any general military discipline and volunteering, and from the management of our affairs, we are, of all the peoples I know, most untrained, the least accustomed to meeting and learning to contest and differ without loss of temper. The increase of manly exercises among the people is to be regarded as a distinct gain, and in itself a moral discipline. Another old Irish, or Anglo-Irish, game is (under the present policy of the police to interfere as little as possible with ordinary offences not savoring of agrarian agitation or politics) coming again into vogue. I refer to the bowling by opposing parties along the roads from one town or village to another, especially in the south of Ireland. Iron balls of one-pound to two-pound weight are used. It is a game requiring great skill and dexterity, frightfully dangerous to vehicles and foot-passengers when a proper lookout ahead is not kept, and strictly forbidden by law, but universally practised. The balls are openly sold in our country towns.

So long as I can remember, it has been the tendency of the trading and mercantile classes here to make out that they were on the verge of ruin. This discourages possible competitors and applications for subscriptions. They now declare themselves worse than ever—"Parnell and the National League have undone the country;" yet during all these years the requirements and style of living of these classes have been rising, and the men who now say they are being ruined are living in a way that to their grandfathers would have appeared princely. Compared to what is called "progress" in other countries, there is little in Ireland. Upon the whole, nevertheless, I fail to see that the classes to which I refer, and among whom I live, are in a worse condition than they have been. We cannot be always increasing our scale of comfort, we cannot expect greater and greater luxuries, and the many distractions now within our reach, without paying for them. Our sons and daughters cannot avoid the competition in life now inevitable with the sons and daughters of our workpeople, who by their education at the national schools are as well qualified, and by their rougher bringing up in some respects better adapted, for the battle of life.

With reference to this outcry of general ruin, I have been interested in looking up the latest available statistics:

	Total profits of the business, mercantile, and professional classes in Ireland returned for income tax.	Total poor-law expenditure in Ireland, considerably increased of late years by the freer distribution of outdoor relief.
1877	£8,382,823	£ 780,326
1878	8,642,722	845,608
1879	8,711,456	847,955
1880	8,365,578	929,967
1881	8,210,397	965,128
1882	8,192,482	967,483
1883	8,288,571	1,042,845
1884	8,536.104	945,930
1885	8,588,948	887,906
1886	Not published	904,018

From these figures it would appear that upon the whole the better class of traders who pay income tax have not suffered appreciably; while the poor are better off than they were a few years ago.

Dublin, where for the most part the non-absentee aristocracy and landowners deal, is said in especial to have been ruined by the agitation. I cannot see it, either in the general appearance of the city or in the mode of life of those around me. The condition of the poor in Dublin mainly depends upon that of the middle and upper classes. The following figures show the average

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rate per pound on the valuation for poor relief in the city for the past ten years. No alteration has occurred in the valuation of the city or the incidence of the tax to take away from the value of these figures for comparison.

1878	2s. 4d.	1883	2s. 9d.
1879	2s. 3d.	1884	2s. 9d.
1880	2s. 4d.	1885	2s. 5d.
1881	2s. 4d.	1886	2s. 1d.
1882	2s. 9d.	1887	1s. 10d

According to this table there is now less poverty in Dublin than for the past ten years. D. B.

FRANCE AND THE ARMED PEACE.

PARIS, May 19.

WE have just gone through a second war panic, and this time it may be said without exaggeration that the emotion, though of shorter duration than that which accompanied the late elections in Germany, was even more acute. In truth, the state of Europe is most painful. It is probably difficult for an American to realize the condition of a country like France, where military service has become obligatory, where every man between twenty and twenty-five belongs to the active army, every man between twenty-five and thirty to the reserve of the active army, every man between thirty and thirty-five to what is called the Territorial Army, and, finally, every man between thirty-five and forty to the reserve of the Territorial Army. And this reserve, this Territorial Army, are not myths, they are not merely on paper: the reservists must serve terms of twenty-eight days, the territorials terms of thirteen days. Every man has his *livret*, a little pocket-book in which his duty is set down; he knows where he has to go in case of a mobilization, after how many days he is expected to be in the ranks. The work of mobilization has been prepared in the minutest details; it is thought that the first combatant ready will have great advantages over his adversary, and in consequence everything has been arranged in view of this sudden preparation.

It is hardly possible to imagine what would be the social effects of a mobilization. One of my friends, who is director of a coal mine, has just studied the effects of a mobilization merely in the mining districts. His statistics show that more than half the miners would have to leave their work immediately, the youngest and the strongest, those who work in the depths of the mine; he calculates that the home product of all the French coal districts would necessarily be diminished more than half; the importation of foreign coal might, in case of war, become an impossibility, and in that case there would not be coal enough in the country for the railroads and for the necessities of the special industries which war would not arrest. This is only one instance of the great trouble which a war would produce, and many others could be found.

Besides the economical and the social aspects of the question, there is the political aspect; and here I know that "incedo per ignes." But surely the history of the last war and of the Commune which followed it is not reassuring; and, if I speak of the Commune, it is necessary to say that, though this terrible and bloody movement of the Commune only broke out after the preliminaries of peace had been signed, the Commune had a virtual existence during the whole siege. I would advise all those who wish to have distinct proofs of it to read a very remarkable little volume, 'Memories of the late Franco-German War' ('Récits sur la dernière guerre,' etc.), by M. Sarazin, Head-Surgeon of the First Corps of the French Army. Sarazin followed the *corps d'armée* of Gen. Ducrot; he was in the midst of Wissembourg, of Reichshoffen, of Sedan, and escaped by way of Belgium to Paris. His testimony is very valuable, being that of a brave soldier and a true patriot. He shows, for instance, that the only two regular regiments of the line which were left in Paris during the siege lost as many men and officers as the 350,000 national guards who paraded before Trochu. Would the male population of Paris, between twenty and forty, consent to leave the capital, in case of a new war? Would there not, at any rate, be a refractory nucleus, composed of the worst elements of Paris, and determined to remain near the centre of government, all ready for revolution and for disorder? It is impossible not to put such questions, nor to see their relation to the character of future events.

For the reasons which I have rapidly set forth, it may be affirmed that the French, as a nation, have no desire for war. It is asking too much to ask them to forget altogether what they suffered and lost in 1870; but, till a very recent period, it cannot be denied that the French, though they reorganized their army and altered their military institutions after the Prussian model, have not been a perturbing element in European politics, and have not shown an undue desire to form alliances, to foment intrigues, and to prepare difficulties for their neighbors. There has not been, in the complicated division and subdivision of French parties, a party which could be called a war party. We have lived, in some sense, very quietly for a number of years, and we have enjoyed for a long time a certain sense of security.

It must be confessed that this sense of security is gone; it would be difficult to explain exactly why. Such changes cannot be laid entirely to one man: they are somewhat like changes in the atmosphere. Of course some men have assumed responsibilities of a dangerous character, but would they have assumed them if they had not felt that they could do so? There is certainly no real war party in the country, but the generation now coming to the front is not exactly in the same state of mind as the generation which saw the war and the Commune. No man has ever learned much from another's experience. The youngest generations hardly believe in the possibility of a new Commune. They admit willingly that in time of war every man between the ages of twenty and forty would enter the ranks of the army, and that Paris, inhabited for a while only by older people, would be as easy to keep in order as any other town. They believe that France is better prepared for a war than she was in 1870; but the prevailing sentiment is a sort of wearying of the present uncertainty. It was thought after 1870, when France paid so readily the enormous ransom which had been put upon her, that her resources were almost endless; some foolish people went so far as to say that our milliards had not enriched Germany, but had impoverished her. It became a sort of axiom that the system of armed peace could be better and longer borne by France than by Germany; the two countries had to run a sort of race of expenditure, and we flattered ourselves that in this race we should be first in the end. But figures do not lie, and for some years our budgets have been less and less satisfactory. Certainly, the great armaments, the perpetual changes in the army, have not been the only cause of the decadence of our finances: the democratic government has not been a cheap government; the number of functionaries has augmented in an alarming proportion. Electric railways have been built in quiet districts which had excellent roads; every village has had a new school-house, built in the most pretentious style; expeditions have been made to distant countries; the experiments of the navy have been extremely costly. Still, it cannot be denied that the chief cause of the deficit has been the perpetuation of what can only be called the system of armed peace.

At the present moment the financial question has become the most pressing; everybody feels that the weight has become too heavy, everybody speaks of retrenchment and reform, but there is no minister strong enough to impose a good financial policy. People speak of retrenchment in the abstract, but when it comes to any special and particular form of retrenchment, the Deputies are afraid to vote it. They keep promising all sorts of things to their electors, and every electoral district is willing that the promises made to other districts should not be kept, but it insists on the full execution of the promises made to itself. It would be unjust to say that the finances of the country are in complete disorder. There are fortunately old administrations which preserve certain traditions; the public functionaries are, on the whole, remarkably honest; the organism is still sound; the disorder is not in the executive department, it is in the Legislature. The Chamber of Deputies has no financial policy, it is constantly led away by political passions, it is in a state of complete anarchy as regards financial questions. The dangerous state of our finances is somewhat hidden to the eye by the high quotations of our public funds. A great banker told me only a few days ago that, for himself, he deplored these high quotations; they are due to the fact that the French have completely given up, even in the remote country districts, the habit of hoarding their money (a habit which, by the by, enabled the country to pay the five milliards of the war indemnity with a rapidity which surprised the world). Great banks of deposit exist now, which have agencies in all the departments; these banks receive all the small savings of the people, they constantly drain the country, and pay a certain interest on sums which in old times earned no interest. The saving disposition of the people has contributed to the success of these great banks; they have now enormous sums in their hands, and, so far, no great crisis has contributed to shake the confidence of the country in their solvability. In prosperous times, a great part of these deposits would be used by the banks for new enterprises, but nobody dares now to enter into any combinations which require time for their development; money is idle, and, as the banks are obliged to invest their deposits in order to pay interest to the depositors, they look for the safest investments, and they buy nothing but public funds, railway bonds guaranteed by the State, and treasury bonds. The banks have in this manner made an artificial price for the public funds, as a sudden crisis would soon show, and the fall in the public funds would become alarmingly rapid. The quotations of the Bourse cannot, therefore, deceive the economists; the state of the public finances is not sound, the burden of the French budget has become too heavy even for a frugal and laborious nation.

The danger of the situation which I have tried to describe, in a political sense, lies in this: a time may come when the nation will feel that war may be as easy to bear as armed peace. War does not last long. It may end in defeat, it may also end in victory; in any case it must bring a settlement, a period of rest during which the war establishment can be reduced. A man may be more willing to endure great sufferings for a few hours than to bear a constant pain; war can be looked upon by the nation as a dangerous operation is looked upon by a patient. There was a time when we believed that France could bear the burden of armed peace better than Germany; the study of the budget of the German Empire has dispelled this notion. All those who have examined this budget know that the burden of

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Germany is by far the lightest, that the Empire has, so to speak, no debt. The *Journal des Économistes* published a few months ago an excellent article on the German finances, showing very conclusively that Germany has organized herself as an Empire at a comparatively small cost. We cannot expect to see her crushed by degrees under the weight of debt; we must reconcile ourselves to the idea that she can continue for an indefinite period to make the sacrifices she is making now. France is not yet fairly aware of this important fact; those only who can read a budget and compare budgets, know exactly the state of things. It is perhaps as well that this knowledge should not become too general, as it might create a feeling of despair, and inspire the nation with an imprudent desire to try the fortune of war rather than to continue a financial struggle which to many eyes seems hopeless.

WEIMAR AND THE GOETHE-GESELLSCHAFT.—A NEW FAUST.

WEIMAR, May 22.

SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN described in 1830 his impressions of the relation between German literature and Goethe. With this literary monarch, he thought, the old literary régime would descend to the tomb. And after visiting Weimar, where he beheld Goethe, no longer in the fulness of his powers, with the majestic brow that seemed "weary of thought," he felt a subtle association between the failing sage and the decadent capital, type of a decentralized land. The passing traveller to day can scarcely avoid at first the same impression. Sown in a hollow of the rolling hills around it, Weimar seems to withdraw itself from the inquisitive eye. One finds a fringe of suburbs where the stucco fronts, now so common in German domestic architecture, play a principal part; but the heart of the town is as yet lightly touched by modern inroads. Alleys guiltless of sidewalks still loiter among the leading streets; the travelling booth is seen in the public square; and the taverns, consequential, possibly, in their day, have degenerated into respectable mediocrity. But Weimar is merely faithful to itself and to the early and unspoiled simplicity of life which has been noted and admired by many observers. The ghosts and traditions of the past continue all-powerful, although the living links with Goethe's time are fast breaking. Few persons, indeed, remain alive who can speak of seeing the poet in their youth, fewer still who had personal relations with him. A life-long resident of Weimar could recall but one or two such in his native place and in adjacent Jena. Bancroft and Calvert in America are probably the sole survivors of the host of foreigners who crossed the friendly *Salve* of Goethe's threshold.

The central point of interest for the visitor is, of course, the Goethe house, now transformed into a museum for the preservation and exhibition of Goethe's cabinets of natural history and rich art collections, which, as is now well known, possess not only a personal, but a scientific interest. Preliminary descriptions have already appeared on both sides of the Atlantic, and Robert Keil's readable sketch affords for the present a useful guidance. Hofrath Ruland, however, the experienced director of the ducal museum, who has also charge of the Goethe collections, is preparing a thorough catalogue, which will be based upon the original family documents, and will present an accurate history of the house and all its contents. Accompanying this catalogue a series of fine photographs of the more important objects will be published with descriptive text. Among the recent discoveries made by Director Ruland may be mentioned a death-mask of Schiller and an extensive collection of sketches and drawings done by Goethe and carefully pasted into a huge blank book, forming a kind of illustrated diary of his Italian journey. The task of arranging and assorting the contents of the house has been rendered doubly difficult, as no one now remains who could afford definite information or reliable reminiscences. The eccentric grandsons, possessed as they were by a species of pious mania, kept even those who were near to them in friendship (perhaps preferably such) aloof from the ancestral treasures, which they yielded up only with their lives; and carried to the grave whatever recollections of the past they may have retained.

The Goethe archives, bequeathed directly to the Grand Duchess, are at present lodged in a wing of the palace in which her own apartments are situated. The wealth of manuscripts which they contain has been already indicated in the *Nation*, and certain specimens have appeared in print. Their full importance, however, will be appreciated only when the great and final edition of Goethe's works, which will comprise perhaps one hundred volumes, is completed. No one anticipates that the prevailing estimate of Goethe and his productions will be essentially modified; but, on the other hand, additional light will be thrown upon a great variety of episodes in his life, and the elucidation of many of his writings will be materially furthered. An illustration of this may be cited in the recent publication of a portion of the original letters from Italy to Frau von Stein and Herder in 1786–87, which form the basis of his 'Italian Journey,' appearing thirty years later. Here is still the same fresh, limpid early utterance which was first revealed to us a few years ago in the Bernays edition of the ante-Weimar period. An examination of these original letters gives an instructive view of Goethe's method of literary workmanship in the editing of his own materials, and also permits us to obtain a more distinct conception of his feelings during that time toward Frau von Stein.

The mention of this final edition of Goethe calls up involuntarily the name of its guiding spirit, William Scherer. In Weimar his death was felt as keenly as in Berlin, and his loss has necessitated a general rearrangement of functions. His place as member of the executive committee of the Goethe Society is taken by Prof. Herman Grimm., Erich Schmidt, the former director of the archives, although remaining one of the various editorial collaborators, has been called to Berlin in Scherer's stead as professor of German literature, having, like Scherer, previously filled a similar position at Strassburg and Vienna; and Prof. Suphan comes from Berlin to Weimar in the place of Prof. Schmidt. If it be added that Prof. Geiger, editor of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch*, is a member of the philosophical faculty of the Berlin University, and that Herr von Loeper, the accomplished Goethe commentator, has been drawn from Berlin to Weimar in the interests of the new edition, it becomes manifest how leading a rôle the German capital is taking in this great literary enterprise. Prof. Suphan is favorably known as the editor of the final edition of Herder's works, the concluding volumes of which will appear within the next two years: and the experience which he has acquired in this undertaking admirably equips him for his present task.

The annual meeting of the Goethe-Gesellschaft, with upwards of two hundred members present, was held on the 21st of May. A shade of seriousness pervaded the assembly, owing to the deaths of Prof. Scherer and (recently) of Herr von Loën, the general manager of the ducal theatre and an officer of the Shakspere, Schiller, and Goethe Societies—a kindly and helpful character, under whose administration of twenty years the Weimar stage was distinguished for the early and elaborate presentation of Wagner's operas to the German public, and for the production of the second part of "Faust." A preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee had been held on the previous day, after which the members of the Committee, the officers of the Society, and a few others were invited to dine at court. The proceedings of the general meeting were of varied interest. The usual routine reports were made on the condition of the different activities of the Society, and the increasing prosperity of the organization was satisfactorily established. The total membership is not far from 3,000, including the 200 members of the auxiliary English society, none of whom, however, were present. Berlin has alone over 400 members, Austria over 300, Russia 54, America 46, Switzerland 29, Italy 21, the Netherlands 11, France 9, while 16 members are scattered through Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Turkey, India, China, and Australia. It was announced that the Cohn Library, a small but exceedingly choice collection of original editions of Goethe and of other rare volumes essential for the proper editing of his writings, had been purchased for the Society. The price paid for the 800 works was stated to be 16,000 marks. As the library of the Society also comprises a number of purchases from the Hirzel auction and the Goetheana in Wolfgang von Goethe's collection, the work of editing may now be advantageously prosecuted. The next publication of the Society will be a facsimile edition of an album of twenty-two leaves containing sketches and drawings by Goethe, and illustrating, to quote his own conviction, his artistic powers, desires, and deficiencies. It was his wish that the leaves should remain intact, and he had provided a brief introduction, to be included in the publication, which will be under the judicious charge of Director Ruland. The further announcement was made that during the coming year half-a-dozen volumes of the Goethe edition would appear, embracing portions of the poems, the diaries and correspondence, and "Faust."

The special address for the occasion was made by Prof. Suphan, who spoke with much feeling and acumen of the personal and intellectual relations existing between Goethe and Herder. For Erich Schmidt, who is to edit the "Faust," was reserved the pleasure of communicating to the assembly the discovery of a copy of probably the earliest version of Goethe's "Faust," including twenty scenes, principally of the *Gretchen* tragedy, which he was fortunate enough recently to unearth. Students of Goethe are aware that, whereas the first part of "Faust" was not published until 1808, an earlier fragment appeared in 1790, portions of which were undoubtedly done in the old Frankfort days, while other passages were evidently worked over at the time of the Italian journey. Conjecture has long been rife regarding the period of production of the several scenes, and Scherer even maintained the probable existence of an original prose sketch. Writing from Rome March 1, 1788, Goethe refers to the "Faust" manuscript which, years before, he had brought from Frankfort to Weimar, and to which at that time we find frequent allusion. He speaks of having just made a scheme for "Faust," an operation in which he hoped for success.

"To be sure," he adds, "it is another matter to finish the piece now instead of fifteen years ago; I fancy that it will lose nothing thereby, especially since I believe that I have now recovered the clue. I have already completed a new scene (*die Hexenküche*), and if I smoke the paper a little, I think that no one would detect it among the others. The old manuscript often gives me food for reflection when I see it before me. It is the very first, and written off in the principal scenes without plan; it is now so yellow with time, so jumbled up, so worn and ragged on the edges, that it really looks like the fragment of an old codex."

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The present treasure trove is a copy of that earlier and fundamental version, and will necessitate a revision of the textual criticism of the whole first part, with a date as starting-point antecedent by many years to 1790.

Scarcely less interesting than the discovery itself was the way in which it was brought about. Every reader of Goethe's biography will recall the lively little maid of honor, Fräulein von Göchhausen, with whom, in the first wild days at Weimar, Goethe and the Duke were wont to play such pranks. Members of her family now living in Dresden possessed a quantity of apparently unimportant papers which had been handed down from generation to generation. The Grand Duchess, making inquiries among acquaintances in Dresden for Goethe memorabilia, learned of the existence of these papers, and, through her intercession, the family permitted access to them. Prof. Schmidt was despatched to examine the collection, and observed among other documents of little consequence a large blank book or album filled, after the current fashion, with copies of various popular specimens of German literature. Turning over the leaves, he suddenly came across some absolutely unknown lines from "Faust," and here at last, preserved by the pious hand of the much-abused little dame, appeared an apparently faithful copy of the precious document, the famous time-stained codex of the Italian journey, the lost manuscript of the modern scholiasts, for which in the Goethe archives search had so long and fruitlessly been made. For the second part of "Faust" abundant material has been found, as its composition occupied, of course, the closing years of Goethe's life; and the cycle may now be considered to be in a measure complete. A detailed description of this fragment would attract, perhaps, only the smaller circle of those devoted to the closer study of Goethe; but the "kecker Wurf" and the broken and rugged vehemence of many of the passages from the dialogue between *Mephisto* and the student, the carousal in *Auerbach's* cellar, and above all the thrilling prison scene, which was declaimed by Prof. Schmidt with marked effect, form a vivid reminiscence of the storm-and-stress period of Goethe's life, and contribute a number of characteristic and striking touches to the picture of his tempestuous development.

The twenty scenes from the first part of the drama which the manuscript comprises are a mixture of prose and verse, and embrace especially those in which *Gretchen* appears. The order is nearly the same as in the later editions, beginning with the monologue of *Faust*, the opening lines of which, preserving more faithfully the system of rhyming couplets, deviate slightly from the subsequent version:

> "Hab nun ach die Philosophey,
> Medicin und Juristerey,
> Und leider auch Theologie
> Durchaus studirt mit heisser Müh!"

The scene with the earth spirit is included, a dialogue with *Wagner*, and the interview between *Mephisto* and the student, which is drastic in its execution. The revel in *Auerbach's* cellar is almost entirely in crude sophomoric prose, a noteworthy feature of which is that here as in the *Volksbuch* it is still *Faust* and not *Mephisto* who outwits and befools the students. Between *Auerbach's* cellar and the first meeting of *Faust* and *Gretchen* comes the short scene before the cross on the highway. ("Was giebt's, Mephisto? hast du Eil?") The entrance of *Mephisto* is lacking, as well as the attempt at suicide, the Easter promenade, and the later scenes between *Mephisto* and *Faust*. Of *Gretchen* at the first view *Faust* says:

> "Das ist ein herrlich schönes Kind,
> Die hat was in mir angezünd't."

In the scene in *Gretchen's* chamber, her exclamation at sight of the jewel-case is peculiarly naïve:

> "Was Guckguck mag dadrinne seyn!"

The ballad of the "König in Thule" is given, and several scenes between *Faust* and *Gretchen* ensue, the scene at the fountain, before the Mater Dolorosa, and in the Cathedral. In the *Valentine* scene much is wanting—for example the serenade by *Mephisto*. The prose scene (*Trüber Tag, Feld*), and the prison scene, which, save the snatch of song at the beginning, is also in prose instead of verse as later, end the series. The whole fragment will appear in the edition of the first part of "Faust" to be published in the fall, and will probably be exactly reproduced afterwards in a special reprint.

After the general meeting, followed a banquet under the guidance of the presiding officer of the Society, Judge Simson, the President of the Imperial Court of Law, and himself an honored member of the small band of those who knew Goethe in their early years. In the evening the Society became the guests at the ducal theatre of the Grand Duke, who, with the Grand Duchess, had been present at the morning session. The scene in the auditorium was an appropriate termination of a noteworthy occasion, and seemed fittingly to continue the traditions of an older day. One beheld there, among other members of the court, the grandson of Karl August, and his wife, who display the same fostering care for art and letters which distinguished their predecessors a century ago; the Prime Minister, Stichling, who is a grandson of Herder; the Baron von Gleichen-Russwurm, a grandson of Schiller; Frau Grimm, the daughter of Bettina von Arnim, and her gifted husband, whose father and uncle are the *par nobile fratrum* of German learning. Scattered about the house could be observed the faces of many eminent students and admirers of Goethe whom the event had summoned from all quarters of Germany. From the stage, where Goethe's efforts as director had formerly been all-influential, were heard the classic and noble lines of his 'Iphigenie,' in which, as *Orestes*, he himself had once made a memorable appearance. Above the stage was a well-executed fresco depicting groups of the poets and composers before whom Shakspere appeared, leading towards the Muse Schiller and Goethe, with the latter a little in advance; but, on leaving the theatre, one was confronted without by Rietschel's familiar and colossal bronze looming darkly in the night, and representing the two poets in an attitude of friendly and reciprocal abnegation. H. S. W.

Correspondence.

THE STATE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In speaking, on page 417, of the compromise offered the State of Virginia by her creditors, you say: "The noble State of Tennessee, for instance, scaled its debt heavily, with the consent of its bondholders, and, after one year, defaulted on its interest, and has been in default ever since."

Here are two errors. Tennessee scaled her debt *without the consent of her creditors;* and it was a difference of opinion as to her right to do just this thing, which divided the Democratic party from 1877 to 1883, and led to the election of one Republican Governor during that period.

In May, 1882, the State Legislature passed an act to fund the debt at sixty cents on the dollar, with interest beginning at two per cent. and gradually rising to six per cent. But this compromise was never accepted by a majority of the creditors, and was superseded by an act passed in March, 1883. By this act, the bonds were divided into two classes. One class was to be paid in full (less four years of war interest—a deduction made also from all private debts), with six per cent. interest. The other class was funded at fifty cents on the dollar, with three per cent. interest.

A letter just received from Hon. Atha Thomas, State Treasurer, says: "Most of the bonded debt of the State has been funded under this act, as of July, 1883, and all the interest thereon since July, 1883, has been promptly paid in semi-annual instalments. To do this the State borrowed some money, each time, to meet the interest due in July, 1886, and January, 1887."

I find in to-day's paper that Tennessee bonds are quoted in New York at 104 for sixes and 75 for threes.—Yours truly,

Campbell Brown.

Spring Hill, Tenn., May 29, 1887.

[Our correspondent evidently supposes we were speaking of the second scaling act, whereas we were speaking of the first. It is natural that he should have been misled by our loose expression, as the fact that there were two scaling acts has almost been forgotten in Tennessee; but it is natural that we should have spoken as we did, since the betrayal of the creditors who funded under the first act is far from being ancient history in this part of the country. If our subject had been repudiation in Tennessee, we should, of course, have spoken more specifically, and said that the State scaled its debt 40 per cent., and, *after many of its creditors had consented to it*, defaulted on the interest and has been in default ever since; but we were writing of Virginia, and wished to cite Tennessee, in as few words as possible, as an example of the fate awaiting creditors who accept a scaling act.

On May 20, 1882, Tennessee passed the "Compromise and Funding Act," which scaled its debt more than 40 per cent. and, by a refinement of meanness, required (Acts Tenn., 1882, p. 8, sec. 6) its creditors to pay the expenses of exchanging the old bonds for the new. According to the *American Almanac* (1887, p. 191), some $8,000,000 of these new bonds were issued up to 1883—that is, creditors to that extent were reluctantly persuaded into exchanging their securities by the hope of prompt payment, of interest to which the "faith, credit, and honor of the State" were "solemnly pledged" (Acts Tenn., 1882, May 20). Nothing but their consent could have brought about the exchange. Now, what did these creditors profit by accepting the scaling act of the State and paying $2 (Acts Tenn., 1882, p. 8, sec. 6) into the pockets of the State officers for each new scaled bond? On this point we should rejoice to refer our correspondent to the opinion of certain individuals who went through this operation. Their feelings about it are such that, though they will invest East, West, and North, and even in Mexico, they will not invest in any State south of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Rio Grande.

A single coupon of 1½ per cent. was paid under this settlement, and then the State defaulted and has never made a payment under it since. On the contrary, by March 15, 1883, or before the year was out, the Compromise and Funding Act was repealed,

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and a new act which scaled the principal and accrued interest of the debt 50 per cent. and reduced the future interest to 3 per cent. was substituted, and it is this act which has been held out to the creditors ever since for acceptance, with the alternative of getting nothing. It is perfectly true that under this alternative the majority of the creditors have been forced to accept the last act, and it is true, too, that the pitiful interest has been paid, but this does not alter the fact that the State betrayed within a year creditors whom it had persuaded into a heavy sacrifice. Virginia has done no worse than this. It too holds out a last scaling act, and those who have funded under it have been paid interest regularly. The difference is this: the creditors of Tennessee were wholly within its power, the creditors of Virginia, owing to the tax-receivability of their coupons, are not. As if to emphasize its avarice and meanness, Tennessee actually forced its creditors to pay for the second exchange of bonds. This insult was too much for many of them. They preferred to sell on the open market for what they could get, or to retain their old bonds. Another wrong, it is to be hoped, arose from an inadvertence which will be remedied. The State expressly exempted educational and charitable institutions within the State from the effect of these two acts, but made no provision for such institutions outside of the State.—Ed. Nation.]

THE GILMAN ARMS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In reviewing 'Crazy Heraldry' in the *Nation* of May 5, you mention a "serious misquotation" in that book from Mr. Whitmore's 'American Genealogist,' and connect it with the statement that "the Gilman arms are without foundation." The impression is given that Mr. Whitmore made the latter remark.

As there is incidental mention of the "Gilman arms" in my genealogy of the family, I have been asked about this matter. Mr. Whitmore writes to me that, in his book mentioned, he intimates "that as some of the English descendants of Edward Gilman of Caston [England] used the Gilman arms, I [he] presumed other descendants *here* had an equal right."

The fact is that *all* the English Gilmans bear the arms given in my book, and they are found on tombstones (in the old church at Hingham, Eng.) over the remains of members of the family who lived two centuries ago, at a time when such things were much more carefully guarded than they are now. In the *Nation* it is said "there is no good proof of the [Gilman] arms as yet"; but exactly what is meant, I am unable to understand. As I profess no skill in such matters, I gave in my book what was given to me by accredited members of the family in Norfolk, Eng; and if there be any virtue in arms, probably there is as much in those on the Gilman tombs as in any others.—Yours truly,

Arthur Gilman.

Cambridge, June 1, 1887.

EXTREME LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the *Nation* of May 26, p. 447, you express the opinion in the case of William first Lord Cranston, who died in 1627, and Gov. John C., b. in 1626, great-grandson of Lord William and yet born in his lifetime—"if not impossible, it was at least almost incredible."

I am familiar with several such instances. A few years ago we had in our family a laundress, of French Canadian descent, who had several grandchildren, and whose grandmother was then living, a hale, hearty woman of over ninety years. Also, my mother had a cousin, a highly educated lady, with two grandchildren between the ages of two and eight years and a grandmother who afterwards died in her 99th or 100th year. I was acquainted with these families from the old grandmother to the great-grandchildren, and have heard of so many other instances—one, the McElraths of Cleveland, Ohio—that I cannot consider such instances either "impossible" or "incredible."—Respectfully, M. G. F.

Saginaw, Mich., June 3, 1887.

"BILLION."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: With the exception of a mathematician here and there, few Americans, I apprehend, are aware that with the English a *billion* now signifies—and, as to its prefix, etymologically—"a million millions," which it signified originally. It would be curious to know when our countrymen adopted the meaning which they at present attach to the term, a term unrecognized by Dr. Johnson, and also by the eccentric Dr. Richardson. According to Bailey's Dictionary (ed. 1730) it was used as "intimating that the word millions is twice mentioned, as 6666666600." This blind definition, which Dr. Murray does not refer to, evidences, by its estimating *a billion* as we estimate it, that in England the sense of the expression has varied. Bailey's explanation of *a trillion* shows that there is no mistake in the string of figures given above.—Your obedient servant, F. H.

Marlesford, May 21, 1887.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ORVIETO.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I must acknowledge one error in my letter on Orvieto, though not one of any significance as to the church, viz., the substitution of Boniface VIII. for the Guido Farnese assigned by the guide-books as the ecclesiastic who said the first mass. I took the statement from the architect of the church as of his competence to determine, but it would appear that Boniface VIII. was dead when the mass was said. When I get to Orvieto again I will investigate the question, but I can find no Pope on the lists at hand here at that date who could have been in Italy, the See being then at Avignon.—Yours truly,

W. J. Stillman.

Florence, May 16, 1887.

Notes.

Ginn & Co.'s summer and fall announcements include 'The Arabian Nights,' edited in their "Classics for Children" by Edward Everett Hale; Chaucer's 'House of Fame,' edited by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury; 'The Art of Reading Latin: How to Teach It,' by Prof. Wm. Gardner Hale; 'Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages,' by Prof. Ephraim Emerton; 'Historical Outline Series,' by Albert Bushnell Hart, in six issues—Practical Introduction to the Study of United States History, History of the Colonies, Formation of the Union, the Period of Federation, the Slavery Contest, Administrative History; 'Washington and his Country,' abridged from Irving by John Fiske, with historical introduction and summary continuation to the close of the war; 'Pilgrims and Puritans,' sketches for children by N. Moore; 'A Science of Mind,' by President Seelye of Amherst; Notes to his 'Sanskrit Reader' by Prof. C. R. Lanman; 'Cæsar's Army,' a military study, by Prof. Henry P. Judson; and 'The Order of Words in the Ancient Languages compared with the Modern,' translated from Henri Weil by Prof. Charles W. Super.

Readers of the *Magazine of American History* have been prepared for the announcement that Mr. William Elliot Griffis has composed a life of 'Matthew Calbraith Perry: a Typical American Naval Officer,' which is to be published in September by Cupples & Hurd, Boston, in a single volume, finely illustrated and well indexed. This work rounds out the list of those relating to Japan produced by the same popular writer—popular in the best sense—and its readability is assured.

A. C. Armstrong & Son will be the American publishers of 'The Story of the Life of Queen Victoria told for Boys and Girls all over the World,' by W. W. Tulloch, son of the late Principal Tulloch, with the Queen's personal revision.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have arranged to publish the 'Report of the Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate Modern Spiritualism, in accordance with the bequest of the late Henry Seybert.' The same firm announce 'Bellona's Husband,' a new novel by Hudor Genone, author of 'Inquirendo Island.'

Brentanos have in press 'Tales before Supper,' from the French of Gautier and of Mérimée, by Myndart Verelst, with an introduction by Edgar Saltus.

'The Sailing of King Olaf, and Other Poems,' by Alice Williams Brotherton, will be published directly by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has just completed a memoir of the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. It will be published early this summer.

To Mr. David Douglas's beautifully printed series of little books by American authors there have been added recently Mr. Howells's 'Indian Summer,' in two volumes, Mr. Cable's 'Madame Delphine' (in one volume with 'Carancro' and 'Grande Pointe'), and Mr. Stockton's 'A Borrowed Month,' with six other of his short stories.

'Le Transport par les Chemins de Fer: Histoire—Législation,' by Arthur T. Hadley, translated into French by MM. Raffalovich and Guérin, and with a preface by the former, has just been published in Paris by Guillaumin & Cie. (New York: F. W. Christern).

Worthy of the occasion is the noble volume, from the press of John Wilson & Son, that embalms the proceedings at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College last November ('Harvard University, 1636-1886: A Record of the Commemoration,' etc., Cambridge). It is an unadorned general account of the preparations, the programme, and the performance of those memorable four days, followed by the full text of the literary exercises, the speeches of guests, alumni, etc. The official personnel, the registration lists of graduates and others in attendance, and the names of the recipients of honorary degrees, enhance the value of this permanently interesting publication. For embellishments, there is a facsimile of the earliest existing record of the College, pertaining, as it happens, to the College seal; a reduced facsimile of the original charter of the College, 1650, probably the oldest (unmodified) of any university in the world; and two views of the College yard in 1821, after paintings.

We may fitly notice in close connection with the foregoing 'The New Education: Three Papers by George Herbert Palmer, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). These papers, as they originally appeared in the *Andover Review*, at

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tracted marked attention and invited much discussion. Prof. Palmer sought to show how the elective system of Harvard differed from the *laissez-faire* method with which it was confounded; and whatever may be thought of his success, it is past question that these papers are among the most quickening educational essays of the three years in which they respectively saw the light. Prof. Palmer's exposition of general principles and his engaging style must cause this little volume to be read long after the debate is closed by the logic of accomplished facts. We recommend it to teachers of every station and degree.

Mr. Justin Winsor's antiquarian romance, 'Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? A Correspondence in Two Entanglements' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) originally appeared in part in the *Atlantic*. In book form it contains a second paper, dealing with the voyages of the early discoverers on the west coast of America, and with the Shapley family in New England. Shakspere is identified with Sir William Shapleigh, by verbal tradition recorded in a journal, and by the rather tame expedient of filling out the "W. Sh." of the title-page of the King John Quarto, 1611, in a copy found in the Shapleigh library. It is all very complicated "fooling," and such as only the wise can find extravagantly laughable nonsense. It is refreshing for the laity to observe the names of the Boston local antiquaries figuring seriously in such an escapade of learning.

The second volume of Messrs. McGibbon & Ross's 'Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland' ends the work by bringing their history down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the full and careful manner of the first volume, which was noticed a few weeks ago in the *Nation* (No. 1135, March 31, 1887). Their researches bring out an immense number of castles still standing, in better or worse preservation. The surprise which the reader feels in looking through their descriptions of two hundred and fifty of these castles grows to amazement when he sees subjoined a list of seven or eight hundred more which have been omitted, till he begins to wonder whether the whole mediæval population of Scotland lived in castles. The authors are willing, if they can procure the necessary information, to publish a complete guide-book, or *catalogue raisonné*, of all the ancient domestic architecture of Scotland. We hope it may be done.

In the fifth series of the Johns Hopkins Historical Studies an account of the city government of St. Louis is furnished by Prof. Marshall S. Snow. It is a rather slight production, the period prior to 1875 being disposed of in ten pages, while that subsequent occupies but twenty-five. Bulk is given to the pamphlet by the addition of more than twenty pages of advertisements. It would appear from this sketch that, until within four or five years, there were no paved streets in St. Louis. The chief peculiarity of the present charter seems to be the provision "by which the important offices filled by the Mayor's appointment are not vacant until the beginning of the third year of his term of his office, so that, as rewards for political work done during a heated campaign, they are too far in the dim distance to prejudice seriously the merits of an election." We should apprehend that this provision would also destroy all responsibility, especially as the appointments of the Mayor must be confirmed by the Council. The Police Commissioners are appointed by the Governor of the State, but the Mayor is *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

The June number of the *Book-buyer* contains an engraved likeness of H. Rider Haggard.

A new weekly critical review of literature and art is projected to be published in Boston, with the name (probably) of the *Twentieth Century*. The editors and promoters are largely Boston journalists; Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, art editor of the Boston *Transcript*, being manager.

In the *American Architect* for May 28 Mr. Sylvester Baxter describes with great particularity, and with the aid of numerous illustrations, the remarkable collection of Japanese pottery owned by Prof. Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass. One of the two rooms in which it is stored is also shown in a general (heliotype) view.

Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury (669 to 690) organized an annual church assembly to be held at Clovesho, "a now forgotten place," says Stubbs (*i.*, p. 231), "in the Mercian kingdom, probably near London." The much-disputed situation of this place appears, from a contribution by C. R. Manning to *East Anglia* for May, to have been determined at last by Mr. E. J. L. Scott of the British Museum. He has discovered some charters of the time of Henry III., relating to the parish of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and finds the name in question twice, as belonging to a portion of that parish—*ad viam Clouenhoe* and *in campo de Clouenhowe*, while allusions to "the old road," "the four roads," etc., show the neighborhood of a Roman road where four ways met. "The 'howe' was, no doubt, a hillock at the 'cloven' ways, where open-air meetings of the Synods of the Saxon Church might be held." There is no trace of the existence of the name at present at Mildenhall. Lying "in the wild heath land on the Ely side of that extensive parish, near the borders of the Mercian kingdom, and within easy reach of the Bishops of Dunwich and Elmham," "such a border tract, a no-man's land, was the very place for such a meeting."

L'Art for May 1 (Macmillan) opens with a first notice of the Salon. It is mostly taken up with unmitigated censure of M. Puvis de Chavannes, and his "toile kilométrique," "Le Soir de la Vie." A few words of hearty praise are given at the end to M. Lucien Laurent-Gsell's "Le Premier Septembre." The artist is a nephew of M. Pasteur, and his picture represents the vaccination of a young child for rabies. Two fragments of it are reproduced in *L'Art*, including the full-length figure of the savant whose claims are still so much in dispute; and they justify a favorable opinion of the design. Specimens of the engraving of the lamented François Gaillard give a further value to this number.

A population map of Ceylon, in the latest Proceedings of the Berlin Geographical Society (vol. xiv, No. 4) accompanies a discourse on this ever interesting island by Dr. F. Sarasin, who, together with a relative, traversed Ceylon in every direction for two and a half years in pursuit of zoölogical inquiry. The prosperity of the coffee-growing period has not been overtaken, since the blight in the seventies, by tea, cacao, or quinine planting, or by rice culture with the help of the repaired Singhalese tanks. For the hunter and the naturalist, Ceylon is still a paradise. Dr. Sarasin tells of the scanty reverence shown by the Veddahs for the bones of their nearest kindred, which they barely inter, and the removal of which by our scientists charmed them as saving the toil of fresh grave-digging. An extraordinary resemblance between the Veddahs and the negroes of Australia is manifest in a comparison of photographs of both races; but the question is a moot one, and an appeal must be taken to the bones.

The second number of the Supplement to Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon contains extended articles on Asia and Bacteria, illustrated with a colored plate. It ends with a notice of the late Dr. Géo. M. Beard of this city, and a list of his works.

The Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, having published a *Bolletino* of Italian works received by it during 1886, has now issued a "Tavola sinottica" (pp. 97–120) showing which of them are to be found in twenty-six other public libraries of Italy. The method is simple and compendious. The titles in the *Bolletino* were numbered from 1 to 11,068. Against these same numbers are now set down the initials of the libraries which also have the work. If no library has a particular work, its number is omitted from the list.

The story of Savonarola possesses undying interest, and it is only necessary for us to indicate to students that the classic 'Storia di Girolamo Savonarola e de' suoi tempi,' by Signore Pasquale Villari, has received at his hands a thorough revision, bringing it up to a level with the latest researches made by himself and other scholars. The first volume has just seen the light in Florence, and the second, it is to be hoped, will not be long delayed. For twenty-five years the book has been universally known as the fullest and most accurate account of the meteoric career of Frà Girolamo, and the sources of information have now been so thoroughly explored that, in view of the conscientious labor bestowed on the new edition, we may safely predict that it will not be superseded.

MM. Anatole Cerfberr and Jules Christophe have made an index to Balzac's works, containing a biography of all the characters that figure in the 'Comédie humaine,' indicating the relations they bear to each other and their points of contact. This is published under the title 'Répertoire de la Comédie humaine' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). It is uniform with the complete octavo edition in twenty-four volumes published by the same house, and has an introduction by M. Paul Bourget. All those who have tried to follow a personage of Balzac through the maze of his semi-connected novels will be glad of this publication.

We have had occasion several times of late to call attention to very cheap series of French books. The new collection entitled "Auteurs célèbres," begun by Marpon & Flammarion, Paris (Boston: Schoenhof), promises to be one that will provide readers of French with some of the best productions of contemporary authors. It is published at sixty centimes a volume, and there have already appeared in it Zola's 'Thérèse Raquin,' Malot's 'Une bonne Affaire,' Theuriet's 'Le Mariage de Gérard,' Eugène Chavette's 'La Belle Alliette,' etc. Among others is Daudet's 'La Belle-Nivernaise,' with all the illustrations of the ten-franc edition, and the addition of five of the same author's charming southern French legends, the whole forming a neat volume of 250 pages, very clearly printed.

A series of studies upon the literary, artistic, and other celebrities of the Romantic movement in France is about to be begun by the Paris publishers, Ed. Monnier & Cie., under the general title, 'L'Âge du romantisme.' These are to appear in weekly quarto numbers of twelve pages, with portraits, etchings, lithographs in black and colors, both in the text and separately, and reproductions of rare or unpublished vignettes of the period. M. Philippe Burty will have the direction of the *critique artistique*, and M. Maurice Tourneux of the *critique littéraire*. The first of the weekly numbers has just been published—'Célestin Nanteuil,' by M. Th. Burty; the second was announced to appear June 1—'Gérard de Nerval,' by M. Maurice Tourneux, both with portraits and numerous illustrations. If the publication cannot be considered an exclusively artistic work, it will at least be a very luxurious, instructive, and curious one in both an artistic and a literary sense. At the same time with these studies of the celebrities of the period the publishers will issue some of the characteristic works of the times, reproductions of original edi-

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tions, with illustrations and explanations of all kinds. The first of these, which is now in preparation, is 'La Bohème galante' of Gérard de Nerval, a large 8vo volume with more than forty engravings in black and in colors of "pièces uniques, inédites et rares."

On the 16th of May there was sold by auction at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris, for 5,500 francs, an autograph manuscript History of Corsica by the Emperor Napoleon I. It was written in 1790, during a leave of absence spent at Ajaccio. It consists of eight large folio pages of two columns each, in a very fine and compressed writing, making an account of considerable length. The manuscript contains many erasures, corrections, and changes, which add to its interest by enabling the reader to follow the youthful author in the composition of his work.

Apropos of the letter from Germany on another page, our readers may like to be reminded that any person can become a member of the Goethe Gesellschaft by sending ten marks to the treasurer, Dr. Moritz, at Weimar. For this sum annually renewed, they get the *Jahrbuch* and at least one publication—*e. g.*, this year the interesting album described by our correspondent. Members are also privileged to buy the Goethe edition at reduced rates. *Per contra*, American members will be called upon to pay a little duty at the post-office, and this, as usual, will contribute to the public sentiment that will ultimately sweep away the barbarous tariff on books.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, sends us a panel portrait of the late Richard Newton, D.D., of Philadelphia, that will commend itself to the friends of this well-known clergyman. It possesses the customary excellence of Mr. Gutekunst's photographic work.

The nineteenth annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at Burlington, Vermont, in the Marsh Room of the Billings Library of the University of Vermont, beginning Tuesday, July 12, 1887, at 3 o'clock P. M. Members intending to be present are requested to send their names to Prof. William H. Deering (Burlington, Vt.), Secretary of the Local Committee, as early as possible.

The Deerfield (Mass.) Summer School of History and Romance, begun experimentally in 1886, will attempt this year a permanent organization. Its lectures will open on July 16 with one by G. W. Cable on "Fiction as a Vehicle for Truth." Sessions will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, beginning July 13 and ending August 27. Address L. J. B. Lincoln, Deerfield.

—We find in the *Revue Bleue* for May 21 the most interesting and important announcement for students of French literature that has appeared for many years. Under the general title, 'Les Grands écrivains français,' the Paris house of Hachette is about to issue a series of studies upon the lives, the works, and the influence of the principal authors of France, by some of the first writers of the day. The selections of subjects and essayists in this "French Men of Letters" series are so felicitous that it would almost seem as if some one had amused himself by making out an ideal list. M. Ferdinand Brunetière is to write upon Boileau and Voltaire; M. Jules Lemaitre upon Alfred de Musset; M. Paul Bourget upon Balzac; M. Anatole France upon Racine; M. de Pomairols upon Lamartine; M. E. M. de Vogüé upon Joseph de Maistre. These are subjects to bring out all the best qualities of the writers, who are in every case especially sympathetic with the author of whom they will treat, and to show at the same time the delicacy and the depth of their critical appreciations. The volume on Montesquieu is to be by the historian of the French Revolution, M. Albert Sorel; that on Guizot by M. G. Monod of the *Revue Historique* and the *Revue Critique;* that on Agrippa d'Aubigné by M. Guillaume Guizot; Turgot by M. Léon Say; Victor Cousin by M. Jules Simon; and what a delightful volume he will make of it every one must know who has read his articles upon Cousin in the *Journal des Débats* for the last year or two. Other philosophical writers who will contribute to the series are M. Ernest Havet, who will write on Pascal, his special subject; M. Gaston Boissier on Mme. de Sévigné; M. E. Caro, who has already published at least one interesting article on the same subject, on George Sand.

—One of the most brilliant numbers of the series will be the Rousseau of M. Victor Cherbuliez, whose few slight external similarities of position would not seem to counterbalance his profound mental and moral unlikeness to his famous compatriot. The subject, however, lends itself readily to the malicious gayety of the usual manner of M. Cherbuliez, and his volume will certainly be a novel and interesting treatment of the author of the 'Contrat Social.' Again, the gratitude of all who are interested in French literature is due to the house of Hachette for inducing M. Taine to lay aside his historical work long enough to produce the volume promised from him on Sainte-Beuve, which will be awaited with more eager expectation by many than any other in the long list announced. The Villon of M. Gaston Paris is also an unexpected pleasure, although he has been busied with the poet for some time and has recently been lecturing upon the subject. He so seldom steps aside from the paths of pure erudition that such a work as this will be doubly welcome. Only once before, in the volume of short essays collected under the title 'La poésie du moyen âge' (noticed in the *Nation* for June 18, 1885), has he published anything specially addressed to the general reader. The little notice in the *Revue Bleue* speaks of the works we have mentioned as "actually in press or almost completed," and this is only the beginning of the series.

—All Shaksperians are glad to hear of a new booklet, however small, by Halliwell-Phillipps. His last issue, "for private circulation and presents only," seems to have been called forth by the strange discovery of Shakspere's title-deeds "in a family mansion near Shrewsbury." Accident having unearthed these papers, that had been given up for lost, Mr. Phillipps's faith redoubled that other unexpected finds concerning the personality of Shakspere would reward research in unexplored recesses, and especially in places visited by the itinerant theatrical company of which it is known that Shakspere was for twenty years a member. Napoleon and his staff, fording an arm of the Red Sea after dark, got beyond their depth. They might have perished had not their chief, halting his own horse, ordered his officers to swim theirs in lines radiating in every direction from him as a centre. Of course some of them soon struck land. Mr. Phillipps has for twenty years made thorough search through a radius of forty miles around Stratford, but now calls for co-workers to do likewise in fresh fields and pastures new beyond that limit. As a guide to those who shall undertake such a labor of love, he has published 'Shakspere's Tours,' or the visits of the company of actors to which it is certain that he belonged for twenty years, to the provincial cities and towns of England. The places thus visited were fifteen, and the number of visits no less than thirty-five. The date of each visit, the sums presented to the players by the local magistrates, and various other particulars, are given in extracts from corporate records. In research concerning English theatrical itineracy, Mr. Phillipps discovers that dramatic entertainments were prevalent during Shakspere's youth to such a degree as would naturally develop his dramatic genius. Sir Thomas Lucy is commonly thought to have been only an unconscious patron of the drama, and that through his driving Shakspere as a suspected poacher to take refuge in London. But, as Mr. Phillipps has shown, he had been patron of a body of itinerant actors who went by the name of "Sir Thomas Lucy's players," before Shakspere was twenty years old. Mr. Phillipps rejoices in having just come across a legal document in Worcestershire which appears to throw a side-light on Shakspere's ancestry, and says that 30,000 documents in the Probate Court there still demand examination. As actors were always getting into trouble with local authorities, there is room to hope the investigators on the lines Mr. Phillipps points out may light upon a deposition attested by Shakspere himself—nay, why not some *rencontre* of the poet with the original *Dogberry?* Mr. Phillipps has the more reason for such hopes since the indisputable evidence he has gained that Will Squele of Cotswold and Stephen Sly of Stratford-on-Avon were veritable contemporaries and neighbors of the great dramatist.

—The remarkable portrait of Count Tolstoi which is the frontispiece of the June *Century*, bears the look of the religious dreamer to a degree that makes it seem less satisfactory, in point of naturalness, than those which have already made his features familiar to his readers here. It illustrates a very interesting account of a visit to him by George Kennan, who went on the humorously incongruous errand of carrying Nihilistic literature to the prophet of non-resistance, with a view to engage him in the cause. The article is much broader in scope than a mere sketch of Tolstoi's surroundings and personality, and sets him against the whole Russian background of suppressed revolution, the peasant-nature, the Church, and other great elements of society there, so effectively as to make his position more intelligible in its practical relations. Mr. Kennan writes from the point of view of a hard-headed American, who is interested by the audacity of Tolstoi's convictions, and nonplussed by the simplicity with which he accepts impossible conclusions; but he succeeds in giving a life-like impression of the man and something of his spirit. Tolstoi told the incident of his trying to intercede with the Czar for the prisoners who killed his father—an act which, perhaps, exhibits his character more strikingly than any other; but the Procureur refused to deliver his letter, in a reply which Tolstoi called "terrible." It is worth noting that on the subject of Darwinism he remarked that he was not well informed, but he had been told "that a Russian scientist named Danilefski has written a book which will completely demolish the Darwinian theory." Mr. Kennan dropped the topic. In the second paper of Prof. Atwater upon the Food Question he takes occasion to explode the error that fish is distinctively brain-food because of its proportion of phosphorus, though on other accounts he recommends it to sedentary persons. Mr. Munger contributes a readable reactionary article on Education, thickly studded with half-truths.

—The *Saturday Review*, noting that last year Carl Rosa did not produce a single opera of Wagner's, not even "Lohengrin," which he has just revived with so much success, adds that "even in Germany the only operas of Wagner which still seem to interest the public are 'Lohengrin,' the 'Walkyrie,' and 'Tristan und Isolde.'" On what preposterous ignorance, if not deliberate desire to misinform the reader, this statement is based, may be interred by referring to the statistical tables printed in Kürschner's 'Richard Wagner Jahrbuch,' pages 460–465. It is there shown that in twenty-eight German towns and

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cities, during 1885, "Rienzi" had 24 performances, the "Flying Dutchman" 73, "Tannhäuser" 109, "Lohengrin" 123, "Tristan" 25, "Meistersinger" 48, "Rheingold" 22, "Walküre" 71, "Siegfried" 19, "Götterdämmerung" 10. No other composer reached a figure as high as "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser." Bizet comes next with 105 for "Carmen." Then come Beethoven's "Fidelio," 94; Verdi's "Trovatore," 92; Weber's "Freischütz," 88; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," 82; Flotow's "Martha," 72; Mozart's "Don Juan," 71; Rossini's "Barber," 68, etc. Nessler's "Trompeter von Säkkingen," which had 300 performances, is omitted from this list because it is a work of the flimsiest kind, which owes its vogue entirely to the popularity of the poem on which it is based, and which, there is not the least risk in predicting, will have entirely disappeared from the repertory in five years.

—The *Gazette Anecdotique, Littéraire, Artistique et Bibliographique* (Paris, Librairie des Bibliophiles; New York: Duprat & Co.) is far from being as well known here as it deserves to be, although it is now in its twelfth year. It is a little mine of information for matters literary, theatrical, and artistic in France. It is especially what the first adjective in its title indicates, anecdotical, with no long criticisms of books, etc., but with much chit-chat about authors, artists, and others and their latest productions. That it is under the direction of M. G. D'Heylli is a sufficient guarantee for the taste displayed in what may be called personal revelations. The *Gazette* is published with the *concours* of prominent men of letters, fourteen of whose names are given in the title-page with an *etc.* To convey a correct idea of the publication it must be added that there are in it a couple of pages, headed "Les mots de la quinzaine," filled with a selection of the brightest, if not always the most proper, clever sayings culled from such papers as the *Gil Blas*, the *Événement*, and others not specially noted for their prudery. These pages are entirely different from the rest of the magazine, which really contains many of the most interesting items of a light literary character that could be learned only by reading a great number of daily papers. The *Gazette Anecdotique* is printed with a great deal of taste, as are all Jouaust's publications. There are two numbers a month, each of thirty-two pages, very small octavo. From the issue of April 30 we learn that the "Mme. X.——" to whom so many love letters are addressed in Flaubert's correspondence, of which the first volume was noticed in the *Nation*, was no other than Mme. Louise Colet. The letters were written in the years 1846 and '47, she being then thirty-six years of age and he twenty-five. This lady acquired a rather unenviable notoriety through the attacks of Alphonse Karr, Barbey d'Aurevilly, and others, and in 1859 she published her novel entitled 'Lui,' thereby playing her part in the George Sand-Musset controversy called up by the publication of 'Elle et Lui.' It seems that about twelve years ago Flaubert was informed that Mme. Colet was about to publish the whole correspondence that had been exchanged between him and his "tenth muse." Terrified by this prospect, he immediately sent to the editor, Dentu, to put a stop to the publication. What his posthumous feelings would be at the present bringing to light of his not very interesting effusions of tenderness, we may imagine from a fragment of an unedited letter, dated 1877, quoted by the *Gazette:* "Du Camp and I," he writes to a friend, "have just burned all our letters, not wishing for anything in the world that they should be published after our death."

—Adolphe Racot, the novelist and brilliant writer for the Paris press, died about the middle of May in the hospital of Sainte-Anne, where he had been taken two weeks before, suffering under a sudden acute attack of mania. He was only forty-six years old, and in the midst of the most active literary labors. As a journalist he was best known by his long connection, beginning in 1875, with the *Gazette de France*, for which, under the signature of "Dancourt," he wrote the "Courrier de Paris," and, later, the weekly dramatic feuilleton. He was also connected with the *Figaro* for almost ten years, and with various other newspapers and periodicals. Readers of *Le Livre* will remember his very interesting articles upon Buloz, Gustave Planche, etc. He was for a long time one of the *collaborateurs* of the 'Grand dictionnaire universel du XIXe siècle,' of Larousse, for which he wrote literary, historical, and archæological articles. Racot was one of the earliest French writers to show the influence of the Russian novelists, in a powerful book which appeared in 1885, 'Le Crime de Darius Fal.' Since then he has published two other excellent novels, one of which, 'La Brèche aux loups' (Paris: Librairie Moderne; Boston: Schoenhof), received from the Académie Française, May 17, at the last distribution of the fund for the Montyon prizes for literary works "utiles aux mœurs," the highest prize given to works of fiction at the distribution of this year, 1,500 francs. The other, published at the beginning of the year, 'Le Capitaine muet' (Paris: Jules Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), is a very successful attempt to revive the historical romance of adventure of Alexander Dumas. In this the scene is laid in the time of Charles IX., and the House of Guise is opposed to that of Valois in France, Flemings to Spaniards in Flanders, and Protestants to Catholics throughout the story, with a brilliancy and unexpectedness worthy of the great Alexander.

MORE SCHUMANN LETTERS.

Robert Schumann's Briefe. Neue Folge. Herausgegeben von F. G. Jansen. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel.

THIRTY years having elapsed since the death of Schumann, the copyright on his compositions has expired, and the market has in consequence been flooded with cheap editions of his works—a circumstance which cannot but exert a most wholesome and quickening effect on the progress of musical culture. The best edition is still that of the original publishers of most of Schumann's works—Breitkopf & Härtel—since it has the benefit of a careful revision by the composer's widow and other famous musicians. The same publishers a year ago issued a collection of Schumann's letters, covering the period from 1827 to 1840, of which a second edition has already been called for; and this favorable reception has promoted the publication of a new series, extending to 1854, two years before Schumann's sad death in the lunatic asylum near Bonn. The present collection includes a considerable number of business letters to his several publishers. In one of these he confides to Dr. Härtel his plan of collecting and revising his musical criticisms, and publishing them in two volumes. But as this letter was, a few months later, followed by a similar one addressed to the publisher Wigand, who subsequently printed the essays, it is to be inferred that Breitkopf & Härtel, though assured of the future of Schumann's compositions, doubted the financial value of his musical essays—an attitude pardonable at a time when there was still a ludicrous popular prejudice against literary utterances by a musician. In 1883, however, after Wigand had issued a third edition of the 'Collected Writings on Music and Musicians' (which have also been translated into English by Mrs. Ritter), Breitkopf & Härtel atoned for their error by purchasing the copyright.

Schumann's letters to his publishers show that he used to suggest his own terms, which were commonly acceded to without protest. For his famous quintet he asked twenty louis d'or, or about $100; for "Paradise and the Peri," $500; the piano concerto, $125; Liederalbum, op. 79, $200; "Manfred," $250. He frequently emphasizes his desire to have his compositions printed in an attractive style, and in 1839 writes to Härtel that he cannot describe his pleasure on receiving the "Scenes of Childhood": "It is the most charming specimen of musical typography I have ever seen." The few misprints he discovers in it he frankly attributes to his MS. In a letter to his friend Rosen he writes that "it must be a deucedly comic pleasure to read my Sanskrit." But his musical handwriting appears to have been nearer to Sanskrit than his epistolary, if we may judge by the specimen facsimiles printed in Naumann's 'History of Music.'

The promptness with which all the leading music publishers of Germany have issued complete editions of Schumann's vocal and pianoforte compositions, shows how profitable they must be. But during his lifetime it was quite otherwise, and in a letter to Kossmaly he adduces the following four reasons for this state of affairs: "(1) inherent difficulties of form and contents; (2) because, not being a virtuoso, I cannot perform them in public; (3) because I am the editor of my musical paper, in which I could not allude to them; (4) because Fink is editor of the other paper, and would not allude to them." Elsewhere he remarks, concerning this rival editor: "It is really most contemptible on Fink's part not to have mentioned a single one of my pianoforte compositions in nine [seven] years, although they are always of such a character that it is impossible to overlook them. It is not for my name's sake that I am annoyed, but because I know what the future course of music is to be." It was in behalf of this tendency that he toiled on his paper, which at first barely paid its expenses, having only 500 subscribers several years after its foundation. And he not only avoided puffing his own compositions, but even inserted a contribution by his friend Kossmaly in which he was placed in the second rank of vocal composers! Yet, though he printed the article, he complains about it in a private letter: "In your article on the Lied, I was a little grieved that you placed me in the *second* class. I do not lay claim to the first; but I think I have a claim to a place of *my own*, and least of all do I wish to see myself associated with Reissiger, Curschmann, etc. I know that my aims, my resources, are far beyond theirs, and I hope you will concede this and not accuse me of vanity, which is far from me."

Many of the letters in the present collection are concerned with the affairs of Schumann's paper, the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, detailing his plans for removing it to a larger city than Leipzig, and the atrocious red-tape difficulties and delays he was subjected to when he finally did transfer it to Vienna. Although the paper was exclusively devoted to music, the *Censur* apparently took three or four months to make up its mind whether the state was in danger or not from the immigration of a new musical periodical. The editor confesses that he did not find as much sympathy as he had expected in Vienna; yet the city—as he writes some years later at Düsseldorf—"continues to attract one, as if the spirits of the departed great masters were still visible, and as if it were the real musical home of Germany." "Eating and drinking here are incomparable. You would be delighted with the Opera. Such singers and such an ensemble we do not have." "The admirable Opera is a great treat for me, especially the chorus and orchestra. Of such things we have *no conception* in Leipzig. The ballet would also amuse you." "A more encou-

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raging public it would be difficult to find anywhere; it is really too encouraging—in the theatre one hears more applause than music. It is very merry, but it annoys me occasionally." "But I assure you confidentially that long and alone I should not care to live here; serious men and affairs are here in little demand and little appreciated. A compensation for this is found in the beautiful surroundings. Yesterday I was in the cemetery where Beethoven and Schubert are buried. Just think what I found on Beethoven's grave: *a pen*, and, what is more, a steel pen. It was a happy omen for me, and I shall preserve it religiously." On Schubert's grave he found nothing, but in the city he found Schubert's brother, a poor man with eight children and no possessions but a number of his brother's manuscripts, including "a few operas, four great masses, four or five symphonies, and many other things." He immediately wrote to Breitkopf & Härtel to make arrangements for their publication.

It is anything but complimentary to the discernment of the Viennese publishers and musicians of that period that, eleven years after Schubert's death, another composer had to come from Leipzig and give to the world the works of a colleague who not only had genius of the purest water, but the gift of giving utterance to his musical ideas in a clear style, intelligible to the public. Schubert died in 1828, and in 1842 Schumann could still write to one of his contributors: "It is time, it seems to me, that some one should write something weighty in behalf of Schubert; doesn't this tempt you? True, his larger works are not yet in print. But his vocal and pianoforte compositions suffice for an approximate portrait. Consider the matter. Do you know his symphony in C? A delightful composition, somewhat long, but extraordinarily animated, in character entirely new." To a Belgian friend who intended to write an article on the new tendencies in pianoforte music, he wrote: "Of older composers who have influenced modern music I must name above all Franz Schubert. . . . Schubert's songs are well known, but his pianoforte compositions (especially those for four hands) I rate at least equally high."

Of the numerous criticisms of well-known composers contained in this correspondence, a few more may be cited. They are mostly favorable in tone, but concerning the "Prophète" he writes: "The music appears to me very poor; I cannot find words to express my aversion to it." "Lortzing's operas meet with success—to me almost incomprehensible." To Carl Reinecke he writes that he is "no friend of song-transcriptions (for piano), and of Liszt's some are a real abomination to me." He commends Reinecke's efforts in this direction because they are free from pepper and sauce *à la* Liszt. Nevertheless, those of Liszt's song-transcriptions in which he did not indulge in too much bravura ornamentation are models of musical translation, and the collection of forty-two songs published by Breitkopf & Härtel should be in every pianist's library. "Of Chopin," he writes in 1836, "I have a new ballad [G minor]. It seems to me to be his most enchanting (though not most *genial*) work; I told him, too, that I liked it best of all his compositions. After a long pause and reflection he said: 'I am glad you think so, it is also my favorite.' He also played for me a number of new études, nocturnes, mazurkas—everything in an incomparable style. It is touching to see him at the piano. You would be very fond of him. Yet Clara is more of a *virtuoso*, and gives almost more significance to his compositions than he does himself."

Brendel having sent him some of Palestrina's music, he writes that "it really sounds sometimes like music of the spheres—and what art at the same time! I am convinced he is the greatest musical genius Italy has produced." Nineteen years previous to this he had written from Brescia: "Were not the Italian language itself a kind of eternal music (the Count aptly called it a long-drawn-out A-minor chord), I should not hear anything rational. Of the ardor with which they play, you can form no more conception than of their slovenliness and lack of elegance and precision." Handel appears to be mentioned only once in all of Schumann's correspondence ("I consider 'Israel in Egypt' the ideal of a choral work"); but Bach is always on his tongue. The following is one of the profoundest criticisms ever written: "Mozart and Haydn knew of Bach only a few pages and passages, and the effect which Bach, if they had known him in all his greatness, would have had on them, is incalculable. The harmonic depth, the poetic and humorous qualities of modern music have their source chiefly in Bach: Mendelssohn, Bennett, Chopin, Hiller, all the so-called Romanticists (I mean those of the German school) *approximate in their music much closer to Bach than to Mozart.*"

To Wagner there are several references, betraying a most remarkable struggle between critical honesty and professional jealousy. Thus, in 1845, Schumann writes to Mendelssohn of "Tannhäuser":

"Wagner has just finished a new opera—no doubt, a clever fellow, full of eccentric notions, and bold beyond measure. The aristocracy is still in raptures over him on account of his 'Rienzi,' but in reality he cannot conceive or write four consecutive bars of good or even correct music. What all these composers lack is the art of writing pure harmonies and four-part choruses. The music is not a straw better than that of 'Rienzi,' rather weaker, more artificial! But if I should write this I should be accused of envy, hence I say it only to you, as I am aware that you have known all this a long time."

But in another letter to Mendelssohn, written three weeks later, he recants:

"*I must take back* much of what I wrote regarding 'Tannhäuser,' after reading the score; on the stage the effect is quite different. I was deeply moved by many parts."

And to Heinrich Dorn he writes a few weeks after this:

"I wish you could see Wagner's 'Tannhäuser.' It contains profound and original ideas, and is *a hundred times better* than his previous operas, though some of the music is trivial. In a word, he may become of great importance to the stage, and, so far as I know him, he has the requisite courage. The technical part, the instrumentation, I find excellent, incomparably more masterly than formerly."

Nevertheless, seven years later still, he once more returns to the attack, and declares that Wagner's music, "apart from the performance, is simply amateurish, void of contents, and disagreeable; and it is a sad proof of corrupt taste that, in the face of the many dramatic master-works which Germany has produced, some persons have the presumption to belittle these in favor of Wagner's. Yet enough of this. The future will pronounce judgment in this matter, too." Poor Schumann! His own opera, "Genoveva," was a failure, while "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" were everywhere received with enthusiasm. This was a quarter of a century ago; and the future *has* judged.

What caused the failure of Schumann's only opera was not a lack of dramatic genius, but of theatrical instinct. He believed that in "Genoveva" "every bar is thoroughly dramatic"; and so it is, as might have been expected of the composer of such an intensely emotional and passionate song as "Ich grolle nicht" and many others. But Schubert, too, could write such thrilling five-minute dramas as the "Erlking" and the "Doppelgänger" without being able to compose a successful opera. Like Schumann, he could not paint *al fresco*, could not command that bolder and broader sweep which is required of an operatic composer. It is characteristic of Schumann that he did not write an opera till late in life, whereas born operatic composers have commonly begun their career with their specialty. Indeed, it was only ten years before he composed his opera that Schumann wrote to a friend: "You ought to write more for the voice. Or are you, perhaps, like myself, who have all my life placed vocal music below instrumental, and never considered it a great art? But don't speak to any one about this." Oddly enough, less than a year after this he writes to another friend: "At present I write only vocal pieces. . . . I can hardly tell you what a delight it is to write for the voice as compared with instruments, and how it throbs and rages within me when I am at work. Entirely new things have been revealed to me, and I am thinking of writing an opera, which, however, will not be possible until I have entirely freed myself from editorial work."

Like other vocal composers, Schumann suffered much from the lack of suitable texts. In one letter he suggests that Lenau might perhaps be induced to write a few poems for composers, to be printed in the *Zeitschrift*: "the composers are thirsting for texts." In several other letters we become familiar with some of his plans which were never executed, owing, apparently, to the shortcomings of the librettists. One of these was R. Pohl, who in all seriousness sent Schumann a *serious* text in which *the moon* was introduced as one of the vocalists! Schumann mildly remonstrated that "to conceive of the moon as a person, especially as singing, would be too risky." So the project of "Ritter Mond" was abandoned, and it is to be regretted that Schumann did not reject his "Genoveva" libretto, which was largely responsible for the failure of the opera. In general he realized fully the immense importance of having a good text, not only for its intrinsic beauty, but because of its inspiring effect on the composer's creative powers. Thus he writes in regard to his "Faust": "The general impression it made seemed to me a good one, and surpassing that of the 'Peri,' presumably in consequence of the superior grandeur of the poem, which roused me, too, to a greater exertion of my strength."

One project of Schumann's is mentioned which it is to be very much regretted he never carried out. "I am at present [1840] preparing an essay on Shakspere's relations to music, his utterances and views, the manner in which he introduces music in his dramas, etc., etc.—an exceedingly fertile and attractive theme, the execution of which would, it is true, require some time, as I should have to read the whole of Shakspere's works for this purpose." His object was to send this to Jena as a dissertation for a Doctor's degree, with which he hoped to soften the heart of the obdurate Wieck, who opposed his marriage with Clara, and at the same time to make an impression on the public. Schumann had had painful experience of the fact that for genius itself there is little recognition in Germany unless it has a handle to its name—a "von" or a "Herr Doctor." Clara, however, loved him for his genius, and for the impassioned pieces and songs he wrote to express his admiration of her and of woman in general; and, like other German men of genius, he had his reward—after death. "No tone poet," says Naumann, "has been more enthusiastic in the praise of woman than Robert Schumann; he was a second Frauenlob. This was acknowledged by the maidens of Bonn, who, at his interment, filled the cemetery, and crowned his tomb with innumerable garlands."

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RECENT LAW BOOKS.

AMERICAN readers will welcome the translation of Dr. von Holst's 'Constitutional Law of the United States of America' (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.). The author apologizes for consenting to its appearance in this country. It is, he says, but a sketch, written as part of a larger book for German readers—Marquardsen's 'Handbuch des Oeffentlichen Rechts.' He was limited, moreover, to a very inadequate space, and had to compress his material unduly, and wholly to throw out much; and "my only literary resources were my private library and the notes previously taken in the British Museum and American libraries." These explanations are, indeed, helpful in getting at the right point of view for judging of the book. But the reader will, after all, wonder at the extent and accuracy of the writer's knowledge and the general justness of his observations. Three "Parts" on the "Genesis of the Constitution," "The Federal Constitution," and the "Constitutional and General Law of the Separate States," fill up the three hundred pages and more which compose the volume; the second part takes up more than two-thirds of the whole.

From a pretty careful examination of this volume we are inclined to think it one of the best brief accounts of our constitutional system that have been published. It has the sort of merit that is usually found in the comments of a competent foreign observer upon the institutions of any country. Things that attract little attention, and so are often not at all remarked or understood by those who live under a given system, strike a stranger with the charm of novelty; they are tacitly compared with other institutions, and their true character is often more keenly perceived and brought out by such observers than by any others. De Tocqueville's book, parts of Prof. Dicey on 'The Law of the Constitution,' and such a treatise as Cottu on the 'Administration of Criminal Justice in England,' are instances of this. Much of this sort of merit is found in this little book by Von Holst. An illustration of it may be seen in his striking note at pp. 136, 137, on the Indians. "The first cause of the failures and mistakes," he keenly remarks, and it is as true to-day as it ever was, "has been in no small degree the lack of knowledge of and care for the fundamental question of Law." It is a shrewd remark that "the constitutional law as to the obligation of contracts made by legislation is still in embryo, despite the numberless decisions upon it." The merits and the true bearing of the excellent proposal to bring the Cabinet officers on the floor of Congress are well recognized and stated. The limitations upon the power of courts, in judging of the constitutionality of legislation, are more keenly discerned by Von Holst than they are by some of our own writers. The fulness of the statistics in regard to various important topics is very satisfactory. We have observed but few errors; the author is not accurate in some of his statements about the legal-tender cases in the somewhat ill-judged note on p. 62. And it is a very misleading statement on p. 231 that "Unquestionably Congress can as little impair the obligation of contracts as a State." No court could declare a law of Congress unconstitutional merely upon the ground that it impaired the obligation of a contract. There is sometimes a certain vagueness and lack of confidence in our author's manner of discussing controverted questions, *e. g.*, as regards the subject last mentioned, which is probably traceable to the circumstances under which his essay was composed.

Mr. Henry Campbell Black's 'Essay on the Constitutional Prohibitions against Legislation Impairing the Obligation of Contracts, and against Retroactive and Ex-post-facto Laws' (Little, Brown & Co.), is a small octavo of a little more than three hundred pages, containing a careful statement of the law on the topics named. It is a good and conscientious piece of work, and will be found useful in any examination of the difficult subjects of which it treats. The term "essay" is not particularly descriptive of the book. The author raises the hopes of his readers higher than the performance justifies when he says, "The historical method of treatment has been adopted wherever practicable." But perhaps he did not intend by this term to indicate the development of his subject by a consideration of the cases in the order of time. Mr. Black might, with advantage, impart to his discussions a little of that vigorous criticism of the judges which gave value to Pomeroy's books. He lets them off altogether too easily. But, with all drawbacks, it is a very good book.

Mr. Webster Elmes's 'Treatise on the Law of the Customs' (Little, Brown & Co.) is a book of a good deal of merit, and deals with a subject of much importance on which there is no recent treatise; indeed, the author hardly goes too far when he says that his book "enters upon a new field of legal exposition and is comparatively a pioneer undertaking," for, as he truly adds, "the work of Mr. Andrews, published over a quarter of a century ago, although a standard work at the time, dealt with the subject at a period when, unlike the present, the field of research was of limited extent." It can hardly be called a field of unlimited extent now; but the enormous growth of business during the last generation, and the influence of our barbarous customs legislation, have vastly swollen the volume of controversy and of litigation. Not merely lawyers, but merchants and importers, will find this careful treatise extremely useful.

Mr. Joel Prentiss Bishop's 'Commentaries on the Law of Contracts, upon a New and Condensed Method' (Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co.), is further described upon the title-page as "a new work, superseding the author's smaller one." Mr. Bishop's "Prefatory Explanations" are full of that racy, unconventional discourse about his own methods, principles, and successes with which the readers of his books are familiar. And all through the book, notwithstanding his prime doctrine of condensation, he finds time and room for a cheerful sort of preaching and comment like this: "On a just view of things, a judge would better serve the State, and more adorn his office, to go round with blacking and brush, 'shining' the boots of the officers of his court, than to sit on the bench enforcing a wager." The book is "addressed as well to readers wholly unacquainted with the law as to advanced students and lawyers." It states compactly, in 600 pages, with much more than ordinary ability, what the author conceives to be the result of the cases, with a certain amount of reasoning—what the author calls "the law's reasoning," as contrasted with any reasoning of his own. The citations are numerous, particularly from the American cases. The book, like the other writings of this author, shows signs of much conscientious labor; it is a convenient hand-book, and will be found helpful as a guide to the cases and as a summary presentation of current doctrines; but it will not, in our judgment, add to the deserved reputation of this highly valued writer. The subject of Contracts has been very thoroughly treated in recent years; no treatise upon the topic can now be satisfactory which does not indicate a more profound analysis and a fuller knowledge of the historical development of the subject than Mr. Bishop has brought to bear. Let any man, for instance, read the first nineteen cases in Prof. Langdell's book on Sales, and then turn to §1316 in this book, and he will see how much the *genetic* method (to use a phrase of the scientific men) might do for an author, and how little profit there is in such a statement as Mr. Bishop makes on the topic which those cases illustrate.

The eighth edition of Taylor's 'American Law of Landlord and Tenant' (Little, Brown & Co.) is prepared by Mr. Henry F. Buswell, already favorably known to the legal profession by his own original work, especially his treatise on Insanity. Mr. Buswell has added to the excellent work of the last editor, Mr. Joseph Willard, what was necessary to bring down the cases to the present time. He has also made a convenient change of a practical nature in prefixing "to each paragraph a brief statement of its subject-matter; and these lines are collected into analytical Tables of Contents prefixed to each volume of the work." About a thousand cases have been added. In point of form, the book presents an unusually attractive appearance.

The large constituency of people who are concerned in knowing all about the recent national statute in regard to railroads will find a very serviceable guide in Mr. J. C. Harper's 'Law of Inter-State Commerce, especially as applied to the Act to Regulate Commerce approved Feb. 4, 1887, with Notes and Decisions' (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.). The author describes it as, "for the most part, a collection of the statutes and decisions, both in this country and in Great Britain, which bear upon the questions arising out of this law. . . . Some of the most important provisions of this law, including sections 2, 3, 7, and 16 of the Act, and the provision for the Commission, have been, in essential particulars, imported from the English statutes which have been for many years in operation in England and the subject of constant adjudication by the English courts." The citations are very full, the cases being classified and arranged, with a brief statement of what they purport, after the different sections of the act. The book begins with a like annotation of a few clauses of the national Constitution, and ends with a brief appendix, containing the substance of the leading English statutes. The author apologizes for a certain haste in preparing his book; but it appears to be exactly what is needed at the present moment.

A collection of 'Arguments to Courts and Juries, 1846-1874, by William Johnston, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati' (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.), furnishes interesting reading. There are ten of these arguments; and an address is added on "The Right of Secession," delivered in March, 1861. The volume will preserve the memory of an able and honored lawyer, who still lives at an advanced age. The first argument was delivered in Kentucky before a Circuit Court, in an extradition case, in 1846. A slave had been carried into Ohio in the course of business, by one who had hired him. By the law of Ohio he was thereby free; but the law of Kentucky still held him to be a slave. He was afterwards carried back to Kentucky. On returning to Ohio, he refused to go again to Kentucky. Thereupon two men, employed by the slave-owner, abducted him and returned him to his master. These men were indicted in Ohio for kidnapping a free colored person, and their extradition was demanded of the Governor of Kentucky. By a law of 1820 the State of Kentucky required its Governor in such circumstances to send the alleged fugitive from justice before a circuit judge, and if he should be of opinion that the fugitive was owner of the slave or acted by the owner's authority, it was his duty to discharge him from custody. Mr. Johnston argued that this law was unconstitutional. The Kentucky Judge, however, held, in an opinion which is preserved at p. 41, that "it must rest with the Executive to decide whether

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he will recognize these restrictions as binding on him." As he had so recognized them in this case, the Court deemed its office that of a mere "auxiliary to the Executive," and that its only duty was to ascertain whether the negro was an *escaping* slave, and whether the accused were duly identified and had acted by the owner's authority. The kidnappers were discharged. The reader is reminded of the well-known later case in which the position of these two States was reversed, and when Kentucky vainly endeavored to secure extradition from Ohio of a fugitive from justice, who was charged with assisting slaves to escape—the case of Kentucky v. Dennison, 24 How. 6.

In an argument for Gov. Bebb, in Illinois, charged with manslaughter, there are preserved curious details of the rough practices of earlier times in our Western States when a neighbor was newly married—the *charivari* and the *anirugian serenade*, pp. 128-129. Here is a striking touch of the old frontier patriotism, in the speech on the "Right of Secession":

"It is over half a century since my venerable father threaded the gaps of the Allegheny Mountains and took up his abode in Ohio. I first found myself in a log cabin in the wilderness, where night was made hideous by the howling of the wolf, and the paths of the woods dangerous by the prowling of savage beasts. I have seen and felt all the poverty, privations, hardships, and toils of backwoods life, when shabby little pack-horses did the work of commerce now performed by canals, steamboats, and railroads. There were in those days no cities, no crowded marts, no splendid feats [*sic*] and shows to dazzle the vision of poor boys. We had but two wonderful things to gaze upon and admire—the SUN shining in the heavens above, and the FLAG OF THE UNION floating over our heads. As I grew older and more thoughtful, I still associated these wonders. I looked upon the sun and said: This is the lamp which God in his power has hung out to the universe. I looked upon the national banner and said: This is the beacon light which God in his providence has hung out to the struggling, bewildered, and faint-hearted votaries of freedom throughout the world."

Mr. Edmund P. Dole's 'Talks about Law' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) has for its main object "to give the non-professional reader, in a simple way, some idea of what law is and how it is administered, such general information . . . as all intelligent persons are expected to have in regard to other subjects." But the trouble is that the person for whom this book is meant will not read it; it is hopelessly dry. The book is an attractive one to look at; it has been prepared with a good deal of labor; and it appears to be accurate—certainly in the main. But of insight, of historical research, of any deep knowledge of the subject or skill in presenting it, there is small trace. A student of law might perhaps get something from it; but it would not quicken him.

'Outlines of International Law, with an Account of its Origin and Sources and of its Historical Development,' by Prof. George B. Davis of West Point (Harper & Bros.), is a book which has been prepared with excellent judgment, and is well calculated to interest and inform the class of readers for whom it was intended. "It has been my purpose," says the author, "to provide a work sufficiently elementary in character to be within the reach of students and others who may desire to gain some knowledge of the general principles of international law." The book is well and carefully written, and presents the subject and the development of it in a manner that will meet the requirements of the legal student and of the thoughtful general reader.

Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine. By Laurence Oliphant. Edited, with introduction, by Charles A. Dana. Harper & Bros. 1887.

MR. DANA'S introduction to Mr Oliphant's letters is very brief, being hardly more than a recommendation of them to the reader as the work of one whose judgment and accuracy may be entirely relied upon. As originally printed, they passed through Mr. Dana's hands, and at his urgency they have been brought together in a book. It would have been still better if their contents had been made into a book with some division of subject and order of arrangement. Whatever loss of freshness this would have entailed, would have been more than made good by the greater clearness of impression certain to result from such a method. As it is, the letters jump about from place to place in a somewhat bewildering manner. Moreover, Mr. Oliphant is betrayed by the fulness of his own knowledge into an under-estimate of his readers' ignorance. He does a good deal of "thinking under ground"—starts in the middle of a thing as abruptly as Robert Browning, allowing the reader to orient himself as best he can as he goes on. But the letters are of much greater value than any that could be written by a vacation tourist, however much on the alert. They are the outcome of a three-years' residence in Palestine, much of it in Haifa, a few miles east of the projecting point of Carmel, but including many journeys to and fro, much exploration, and an occasional stay of months in other places than Haifa, with a view to the most perfect possible assimilation of alien customs, manners, modes of thought and life.

The tone of the book is very different from that of books of Palestinian travel generally. Mr. Oliphant is not easily ecstatic. He is as little superlative as Mr. Emerson could ask. His temper is not that of Browning's traveller who

> "saw the ark atop of Ararat,
> But did not climb there since 'twas getting dusk,
> And robber bands infest the mountain's foot."

Conventionally, if not profoundly, he accepts the New Testament record of events as historically true; but if the record is not consistent, his sense and not his sensibility helps him to a conclusion. For example: Matthew locates the story of the devil in the swine in the country of the Gergesenes; Mark and Luke, in the country of the Gadarenes. Of course there were two miracles, says the average apologist. But if there was one in the country of the Gadarenes, says Mr. Oliphant, the swine must have descended twelve hundred feet to the Yarumk, swum that river, clambered up the opposite bank, and then raced about six miles across the plain before they could reach the margin of the lake. Of course a herd of swine with the devil in them might do almost anything; but Mr. Oliphant inclines to the reading "Gergesenes," because it is exactly suited to their country, in the vicinity of Kersa. The reader who goes to Mr. Oliphant's book for the charm of sentimental association will be grievously disappointed. In a cold, dry way, he indicates the connection of this or that place with New Testament persons and events; but he is never deeply moved, nor does he attempt to move his readers. His interest in Palestinian exploration is very great, but it is archæological, not emotional. The negative results of the explorers do not trouble him at all. He does not pretend to have done anything considerable himself in the way of archæological discovery. He has availed himself freely of the publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund Society of London, which are not accessible to the general reader. Not the least of his service is his popularizing these costly and elaborate publications.

The interest of Mr. Oliphant's letters is far less that of pious association or archæological discovery than that of social and political conditions existing at the present time. The modernness of the situation is the continual surprise. Mr. Oliphant finds that Palestine, in spite of many drawbacks, has attractions as a residence superior to those of any other country in which his lot has been cast. If the many colonists who are flocking there are of the same opinion, Daniel Deronda's scheme, in which George Eliot had a very real interest, may have been less chimerical than many of her readers thought it at the time. The colonizing tendency is at the front in the majority of Mr. Oliphant's letters. One of the most interesting and important of the colonial enterprises is that of the German Christian Adventists, followers of Prof. Christopher Hoffman of Würtemberg, who, after studying at Tübingen, became a minister of the Lutheran Church, which he vainly endeavored to reform from the inside, and then broke away to set up the kingdom under his own personal supervision. The conjunction of fanatical piety with industrial prudence has often been observed. These German Adventists in Palestine afford a new example. Their principal obstacle has been the determination of the Government to prevent the legalization of their land titles if possible. This obstacle has at length been surmounted, and the colonies, four in number, the principal one at Haifa, are entering on a period of comparative prosperity, while the influence of their enterprising and industrious spirit on the surrounding Arab population is already evident. There are seven or eight colonies of Russian and Rumanian Jewish refugees. They are working hard against such odds as only the Turkish Government can oppose to any decent enterprise, but they do not make such good agriculturists as the Jews who are native to the country. The Haluka, *i. e.*, the tax of all Jews outside of Palestine for the support of Palestinian Jews, is a greater obstacle, in Mr. Oliphant's opinion, than Government obstruction. It is simply a premium upon mendicancy. The agglomeration of different nationalities is remarkable. In some places there are eight or nine varieties living together with a good deal of mutual toleration. Mr. Oliphant is not nearly so pessimistic about the possibilities of progress in Palestine as many writers whose acquaintance with the matter is far less than his. Three common prejudices against Jewish settlement in Palestine he considers about equally unsound. They are that Jews cannot be agriculturists; that the country is infertile; and that it is unsafe. A railroad from Hauran, the grain district east of the Jordan, to Acre is likely to be built, surveys for it having been made. This will be a great industrial advantage. A more astonishing scheme for bringing Palestine into active relations with the outside world is that for a ship canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, which, commencing at Haifa, should be cut through the plain of Esdraelon to the Valley of the Jordan, and connect the lower end of the Dead Sea with the Red Sea by a section debouching at Akaba. But this is not calculated to disturb M. de Lesseps's peace of mind.

Mr. Oliphant has several letters on the Druses, their characteristics, their beliefs, their festivals. There are three groups of them, one in Upper Galilee, one in the mountains of Lebanon, and one east of the Jordan. They furnish the Sultan with 25,000 of his best fighting men. They have some very trying ways, but were, on the whole, the best people to live with whom Mr. Oliphant found in Palestine, and he gave them a fair trial. There is some likelihood that the three groups will coalesce in the region east of the Jordan. Of the letters dealing with the archæological side of Palestine and its historical associations, that upon the Sea of Galilee in the time of Christ is one of the most interesting. Mr. Oliphant here urges the consideration, of which little is made by the average Christian tourist, that the most flourishing period of Jewish history was subsequent to the time of Christ. His style has seldom so much warmth and glow as where he endeavors to reconstruct for the imagination the shores of Ge-

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nesareth as they appeared to Jesus. Of the two places which dispute the site of Capernaum he inclines to Tell Hum, the more southern of the two, which are only a few miles apart. A chapter on "Traditional Sites at Jerusalem" arrives at the conclusion that "the Holy City of the world, *par excellence*, contains within its walls more sacred shams and impostures than any other city in the world." It is impossible to avoid the feeling that the results of Palestinian exploration so far have been much more largely negative than positive. For those who like to be fooled there is no lack of holy places, but Mr. Oliphant's temper is indicated by his question when shown the stone on which Lazarus sat when the dog licked his sores—"Where is the dog?" Bethlehem, Bethany, the Mount of Olives—these can be identified; but there are two Gethsemanes in dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches; the rock-hewn tomb of Jesus is certainly not where it is commonly wept over, and the same is true of Calvary. Of the possible identification of the former, Mr. Oliphant is perhaps too easily persuaded. The site of the Temple has been determined, though not the area it covered. The Pool of Siloam has been successfully identified, and the course of the city walls prior to the siege of Titus is well agreed upon "except by those who are fatally affected by their religious sentiments." Much more has been done to identify places spoken of by Josephus than to identify those mentioned in the New Testament. It seems not unlikely that the tomb of Nicodemus, so called, is the tomb of the early Hebrew Kings, though here, again, Mr. Oliphant impresses us as too easily persuaded. But it is sufficiently certain that the tombs of the Kings are not where they are generally shown, on the hill of the upper city, where there are no ancient tombs at all.

Much of the most attractive part of Mr. Oliphant's letters is purely incidental, so that no idea of it can be got except by going to his book.

George Canning. By Frank H. Hill. [English Worthies Series.] D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

Of Canning most people know nothing except that he was an "English worthy." His name is familiar enough, but his achievements are only vaguely associated with his name. He is the author of one historic sentence, "I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old"; and we apprehend that his best claim to enduring remembrance will be found in the results of the policy thus indicated. Nor is this remembrance altogether a grateful one. Canning's influence enabled the Spanish-American colonies to achieve their independence; but he seems to have cared little for that result. As he himself says, he was determined that if France conquered Spain, it should not be Spain with the Indies. The South American republics were tolerated, therefore, because it was not for the interest of England that they should be subject to a rival Power. The policy of Canning was beneficent, but he was not meritorious.

His part in the suppression of the slave trade was a more honorable one. It is true that, early in his Parliamentary career, he made a speech in which he said that if he were a negro he should prefer slavery in the West Indies to having his throat cut in Africa. But he was really in earnest in his efforts to induce the great Powers to unite in the suppression of this iniquitous traffic, and he procured at least a formal adhesion to his views at the Congress of Verona. The real obstacle was the greed of France. Four years later, at Paris, Canning urged upon the Bishop of Hermopolis (Minister of Worship) the desirability of obtaining a Papal bull against the slave trade. He gave the following account of his success: "When, after describing its anti-Christian character and all its horrors in practice (most eloquently, as I flattered myself), I ended by saying, 'And it is now with Catholic countries only that the shame and criminality of this monstrous traffic rests,' my convert (as I hoped to find him) answered, with the greatest mildness and simplicity, 'Apparemment ils en ont plus de besoin.'"

We may also attribute to Canning some share in the credit of freeing Greece from the barbarous oppression of the Turks, although the battle of Navarino was fought two months after his death. But here, as well as in the matters already referred to, we do not find Mr. Hill's treatment sufficiently thorough. If he had set before himself the definite object of explaining Canning's relation to these affairs, he would have left a more distinct impression upon his readers. As it is, we lose ourselves among details, and fail to get a satisfactory idea of the nature of Canning's influence. He clearly ranked with Pitt and Fox as an orator, but his oratory was that of an actor. As a public man he could not have been so generally disliked and distrusted as he was without good cause. He seems to have been his own worst enemy, to have been the victim of his own selfish ambition. Had he thought more of principle and less of himself, he might have won greater fame than that of Pitt; but his vanity blinded him to his opportunity, and the control of the destinies of his country passed into other hands. He was responsible for the destruction of the Danish fleet in the harbor of Copenhagen; but this brilliant exploit was almost upon a par with that proposed by Themistocles to Aristides, and characterized by the latter as equally advantageous and dishonorable.

So far as the internal history of England is concerned, it is hardly too much to say that Canning deserves to be remembered chiefly for his clever satirical verses. Mr. Hill gives some of these, which are of different degrees of merit. The chapter entitled "Attacks on Addington" contains many entertaining specimens. The "Friend of Humanity and the Knife-grinder"—which, by the way, is not mentioned here—is a good example of Canning's talent for this sort of work, and is of its kind a classic. Mr. Hill evidently understood that he had a very difficult task before him in writing this life, and he has not spared his labor. Nevertheless he does not seem to us to have mastered his subject. His style, however, is spirited, and it is convenient to have so readable a sketch of a man really little known.

A Philosophical Study: Grammar and Language. An Attempt at the Introduction of Logic into Grammar. By Ed. L. Starck. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth. 1887.

Mr. Starck is a self-taught linguist who describes himself as knowing seven languages so far as to be able to use them with understanding—six modern languages and Latin. He has been much troubled by the grammars. They do not agree about the number of the parts of speech, or the moods, and many other things. They are not profound enough. Mr. Starck wishes to ground them on more solid foundations. It would seem at first as though he could hardly hope to do it. He divides grammar into phonetic, morphology of words and of forms, construction, and syntax. As to "phonetic," he says, "I know nothing about it." He might say the same of "morphology" also, for he expressly disclaims all knowledge of philology. As to "construction" and "syntax," he is suffering from an embarrassment of riches. He says "the frequent occurrence of faulty constructions and of defective arrangements of words finds in my case an explanation in the handling of several languages at one time." His syntax, it seems, is "a kind of a *mixtum compositum* of several languages," due to the structure of his *sensorium*. In these conditions it is plain Mr. Starck could not make a grammar, since he knows nothing about some of the subjects treated in a grammar, and has only a hotchpot of the others. But a good head is better than a full one. Mr. Starck sees certain advantages in his position. "The fact that I do not possess any philological knowledge," he says, "and that the heavy weight of numberless volumes of phonetic facts and historical details does not keep my head down, enables me much better to survey the linguistic field before me and to discover its general lexicographical features." What he can do he is willing to do. He proposes to introduce philosophy and logic into grammar; not any particular system of philosophy or logic, apparently; there is no indication that he knows any. He thinks, most likely, that a man with a good head can think sagaciously and profoundly on any subject. Mixing brains with grammar seems to be what he means by introducing logic and philosophy into it. The book consists of four essays—on classification, the sentence, forms and inflections, the order of words. A large part of it is a statement of the facts which give rise to certain linguistic phenomena, and contains nothing new or specially striking. But the author thinks that he has struck an idea which will reduce grammar to a system. This idea is the Duality of Language. Language is partly subjective and partly objective. He calls the pronouns subjective nouns and subjective adjectives, the conjunctions subjective abbreviations; other words are objective. He talks about the subjective and objective in connection with moods, numerals, prepositions, the arrangement of words, and other topics, as philologists do. But no particular illumination comes from it. The whole working out is fragmentary and crude. It is a pity that he cannot endure philologists. He would have found the subjective and objective elements of the Indo-European speeches philosophically and logically set forth and expounded in their pages. But he rages at the thought of learning from philologists. He empties on them all the hard words of his seven languages, *janotism*, *galimatias*, and *amphigouri*, *Sprach-Pfuscher*, and *Philologaster*, all in a heap. It is good luck that he knows no Greek.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Reverend Idol. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Banister, Prof. H. C. Lectures on Musical Analysis. London: Geo. Bell & Sons.
Bastin, Prof. E. S. Elements of Botany; including Organography, Vegetable Histology, Vegetable Physiology, and Vegetable Taxonomy, and a Glossary of Botanical Terms. Chicago: G. P. Englehard & Co.
Becker—Mora. Spanish Idioms, with their English Equivalents. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.
Browning, R. Red Cotton Night-Cap Country, etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.
Browning, R. The Agamemnon of Æschylus, etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.
Buckley, Arabella B. History of England for Beginners. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Choate, L. The Romance of a Letter. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
Diaz, Mrs. A. M. The John Spicer Lectures. D. Lothrop Co.
Erichsen, Dr. H. The Cremation of the Dead. Illustrated. Detroit: D. O. Haynes & Co. $2.
Fogazzaro, A. Daniele Cortis. Henry Holt & Co. 30 cents.
Hale, Prof. W. G. The Art of Reading Latin. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.
Harvard College, 1636-1886: A Record of the Commemoration Nov. 5-8, 1886. Cambridge.
How to Make a Saint; or, the Process of Canonization in the Church of England. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Ingersoll, E. Down-East Latch Strings; or Seashore, Lakes, and Mountains by the Boston and Maine Railroad. Illustrated. Boston.
Lectures delivered before the Students of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1885-1886, by Presidents McCosh, Walker, Bartlett, Robinson, Porter, and Carter, and Drs. Hale and Brooks. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
McCray, F. T. Environment. A Story of Modern Society. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25.
Munger, Rev. T. T. The Appeal to Life. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Palmer, Prof. G. H. The New Education. Three Papers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Thackeray, W. M. The History of Henry Esmond, Esq. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Thackeray, W. M. The History of Samuel Titmarsh; and the Great Hoggarty Diamond, etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Verne, J. Robur the Conqueror. George Munro.

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